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THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, ETC.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.)





## THE SESSION.

THE memorable Parliamentary Session of 1869, which was closed on Wednesday, furnishes an apt illustration of the proverb touching the clean sweeping of new brooms. We had a new House of Commons and a new Ministry, and both soon proved that they meant to be thorough in the performance of their work. Indeed, the student of Parliamentary history cannot fail to be struck with the marked change that has recently come over the tone of English politics and politicians. A spirit of earnestness now characterises public men, and especially Ministers, that contrasts both strikingly and favourably with the lukewarmness, indifference, and "Can't you let it alone?" disposition which marked the days of the old Whig Government of Lord Melbourne and the later so-called Liberal Government of Lord Palmerston. No man at the end of the Parliamentary year in 1869 dare venture, however good may be his will, on making anything like the scathing reviews of the Session in which Lord Lyndhurst was wont to maul the old Whig Cabinets so unmercifully; and for the simple reason that there is no scope for the effort. Good work has been done, and Ministers are both able and ready to defend their work. Not even Mr. Disraeli—eloquent orator, ingenious casuist, able tactician, and master of bitter sarcasm as he is—could find opportunity for repeating now the rôle he is understood to have suggested to Lord Lyndhurst in times gone by—of first mangling, if not rejecting, Government measures, and then abusing Ministers for the meagre results of their labours; in vulgar parlance, first "knocking them down, and then kicking them for falling." The will, and to some extent the power, to reject or mangle—to do the knocking down, that is—no doubt is still extant, as witness proceedings in the House of Lords even in the late Session; but as for the kicking—why, that is another affair. Mr. Gladstone's Government is too strong—strong in ability, in earnestness, in popular support—for that game to be played with them. The utmost the opponents of progress, as represented by the Upper Chamber, where alone they have power, is to mutilate or reject good measures, when that can be done with safety, and to pass them "under protest," when it cannot. But the game of alternate obstinate resistance and of pliant yielding "under compulsion" may (and is likely to be) played so often, that the people will become impatient and the House of Lords contemptible as well as unpopular; and as to what may follow "next, and next," we would rather not be called upon to prophesy, lest our predictions should prove unpalatable to ears aristocratic. We may be permitted, however, to express our satisfaction at the advent of a new era in politics and a new race of politicians—an era and an order of men in which and with whom earnest striving for principle is everything, and a mere jaunty, hollow maintenance of privilege nothing. This, indeed, is the outcome of influences that have been at work for some years. We were "all proud of" Lord Palmerston; but men are nevertheless rejoiced that the era of political expediency and intellectual debauchery which distinguished that statesman's reign has passed away, and that a spirit of earnestness, a desire for real progress and improvement, has superseded the sham Liberalism which he inaugurated and fostered by both precept and example.

The Session just closed has been fruitful as well as memorable, and will be looked back upon with satisfaction, notwithstanding that it has, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, not been productive of numerous great oratorical displays; and, for our part, we are disposed to say "and a good job too." We admire grand orations as much as any man, but we like good work better; and, as the primary business of Parliament is to make laws, speeches being merely means to an end, we suspect the country will be disposed to condone the lack of oratory in consideration of the beneficial legislation effected: to accept good work in lieu of grand talk. But even those—if there be any such—to whom oratory is everything, and who care not for results, cannot complain that the Session has been altogether barren. The speech in which the Premier introduced the Irish Church Bill was, as a piece of expository speaking, equal to anything ever uttered in Parliament. The speeches of Mr. Bright, Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Sullivan, and others on the Ministerial side; and of Sir Roundell Palmer, Dr. Ball, Mr. Hardy, even Mr. Disraeli (though he was more paradoxical than eloquent, more ingenious than convincing), on the part of the Opposition, were quite equal to the occasion; while the debates in the House of Lords were pre-eminently conspicuous for grand talk as opposed to good work. So we think even the sticklers for oratory must be satisfied with the Session of 1869; whilst, as regards legislation accomplished—to say nothing just now about that attempted—it stands out in bold relief against any Session of late years.

The great measure of the year, of course, is the abolition of the State Church in Ireland, and the inauguration thereby, as is believed, of a new and a happier epoch in the history of religion in these realms. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland is now freed from State shackles; she is possessed of sufficient funds to render her ministers and people easy as to worldly cares, yet not enough to induce the supineness incident to the enjoyment of great wealth; she has sound principles, and we hope and believe sincere and zealous clergymen, with adherents devoted, if comparatively few. Possessed of all these advantages, how should she fail to hold her own and to bear up not merely the light of the Reformation, but the beacon of genuine Christianity in the land? The bitterness of the hour of trial for her is

already past; the wounds of the conflict are healing, if they are not quite healed; she is beginning to feel that the prospect of disestablishment was worse than the realisation; and she will, we doubt not, speedily come to understand that spiritual liberty and the sense of doing no man wrong are ample compensation for the partial loss of worldly pelf and of invidious privilege. We need not go over the details of the warfare waged on her behalf; they are fresh in the recollection of all men, though, we trust, they have almost, if not altogether, ceased to bear a sting; and shall content ourselves with wishing her wisdom, zeal, and success in her new career.

Another measure that will render this Session memorable is the Endowed Schools Bill, which, besides being valuable in itself, is still more valuable as the first step in a great and much-needed reform, but a reform that must be carried further, that must go both wider and deeper, ere a pause can be made in the grand work of educational progress. The ground has so far been cleared for further legislation in the same direction, and the work, if delayed, is not abandoned. According to the proverb, a piece of work well begun is half finished; and, as educational reform has been well begun, there is good reason to hope that many years will not be allowed to pass away till it is really and truly finished, in the fullest signification of the word, by the means of instruction in all needful things being placed within the reach of every child in the land.

The Act amending the bankruptcy laws is another measure that is likely to render the Session of 1869 notable. The amendment of these laws has baffled the efforts of Parliament for years past; and if the measure framed and carried by Sir Robert Collier and his colleagues shall in operation prove as satisfactory as both merchants and lawyers anticipate, it will be a great boon to the trading community, and place a feather in the caps of the men who devised and the Parliament that passed it. Several other measures have become law which in less busy times would have gone far to make the fortune of an Administration and a Parliament, but which become comparatively dwarfed beside the giant dimensions of the other Acts of the year. Chief among these are the bills carried under the auspices of Mr. Goschen for the improvement of poor-law rating and administration, one of which restores to life the compound householder killed by Mr. Disraeli in vindication of his vaunted (but soon abandoned) principle of "personal rating." The Session, however, will be remembered as that in which, besides the measures we have already referred to, the existence and position of the habitual criminal were recognised and defined; in which protection was granted (if only temporarily) to the funds of trades societies; in which some economical and administrative reforms were completed, and others were begun; in which expenditure was reduced, while the efficiency of the national services was maintained; in which honesty in public servants was insisted upon, and corruption was exposed and punished; in which that tax upon prudence, the fire insurance duty, was finally abolished; and in which an almost unhopd-for good—further improvement in the financial system of the country—was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, by a change in the plan of collecting the taxes, was enabled materially to reduce their amount and to grant relief to certain previously overburdened industries.

The Session, no doubt, has been marked by failures. The Universities and the Scotch parochial schools are still unreformed, thanks to the House of Lords, who have, in rejecting the measures introduced on these subjects, compensated themselves, we suppose, for having had to yield on the question of the Irish Church, and shown their inherent tendency to maintain exclusive privileges and the religious domination of a class. As, however, the bills brought in on both topics were, after all, only half-and-half reforms, we cannot greatly regret their rejection, for we feel assured that the course the Upper House has taken will lead to better enactments by-and-by. The same may be said of other matters, into which want of space forbids us to enter; but one thing is assuredly looming in the not very distant future, and that is, a reform of the constitution of the House of Lords itself, so as to bring it into harmony with the other branch of the Legislature and with the prevailing tone of popular sentiment. On this point a contemporary pertinently remarks:—"Religious privilege will not be demolished without shaking political privilege; and the fact that none of those measures which the nation demands has any chance of passing the House of Lords, plainly points to a reform of that assembly as the natural sequel and corollary of the reform of the other branch of the Legislature. This is not the idea of a crotchet-monger here and there, as it might have been thought ten or twenty years ago—nay, as it might have been thought six months ago. Things ripen quickly, when at length the winter of discontent is, after long waiting, made into glorious summer. And everybody who has had any means of judging knows that it will not take much to incense the representatives of the people against the representatives of the dulness, selfishness, and arrogance of a class in which all three vices reign supreme. This, then, is one feature of the Session, better worth noticing than many things more capable of being definitely described—the growth of a conviction that every reform will have to be fought against the Lords, and of a corresponding resolution to fight them without any staying of the hand."

## MR. GLADSTONE.

ALTHOUGH we have on more than one occasion graced our pages with portraits of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Prime Minister at once of the Crown and of the people, our readers, we doubt not, will be pleased to possess the accompanying reproduction of Mr. Mayall's admirable likeness of the right hon. gentleman. The portrait, too, will be welcome at this particular epoch, seeing that Mr. Gladstone has now brought to a close the first Session of the reformed Parliament, and the first legislative year during which he has held office as the head of the Government, during which, moreover, he has carried through Parliament, with unexampled ability, prudence, and firmness, one of the greatest measures of reform ever sanctioned by the British Legislature. Mr. Gladstone, we are glad to say, has nearly recovered from his recent indisposition, and we are sure all our readers will join us in the hope that he may long live to render further services to his country.

Perhaps it may be worth while to mention that our Engraving has been produced by a somewhat novel process. Mr. Mayall's photograph was re-photographed upon wood, and then engraved from that, instead of from a pencil drawing, in the ordinary way.

## A NEW SLAVE TRADE.

THE captain and supercargo of the Young Australia, which was employed, according to the statements of the crew, in kidnapping islanders from the New Hebrides for service in Queensland, Australia, have been brought to trial on the charge of murdering three Polynesian natives, who, it is alleged, were taken on board the ship against their will. The case against the prisoners was that the vessel was engaged in kidnapping the natives; that three men were taken from the island of Paamua, who, being ill-treated by some other islanders, retaliated by firing arrows on their tormentors, and that a general fight then commenced, in which the three Paamua men were killed. It was put that the Paamua natives were taken unlawfully on board the ship, and that they were justified in endeavouring to get away, whilst the prisoners were not justified in preventing their escape. Captain Hovell, the master of the ship, and a native named Rangit (who fired one of the fatal shots), have been tried in Sydney, and found guilty, and both were sentenced to death, subject to points of law raised by Sir James Martin. The trial of Hugo Levinger, the supercargo of the vessel, who was accused of taking an active part in the crime, has taken place at Melbourne, the verdict being manslaughter—sentence deferred.

Some excitement has been occasioned in Australia by the seizure by H.M.S. Rosario of the schooner Daphne, at Levuka, Fiji, having on board one hundred natives from Tanna, who, it was said, had been engaged as labourers for the plantations in Queensland, but who had been taken to Fiji under the impression that a better market could there be found for them. The papers of the Daphne were all irregular, and the unfortunate natives were found huddled together on board the schooner entirely naked, unable to make themselves understood, and were not accompanied by an interpreter. The Daphne has arrived in Sydney for adjudication, and the captain has been committed. It is thought that a wholesale system of slave traffic has been going on amongst these islands under pretence of engaging labour for Queensland. The natives introduced into that colony are said to be well treated and looked after when there, and their employers have to fulfil their engagements with them, returning them, at the end of a specified period, to their island homes. There is, however, little or no protection for the unfortunate natives from the atrocities perpetrated by some of the captains who are engaged in trading amongst the islands.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON has received through the Italian Minister the announcement that the King of Italy has conferred on him the distinction of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

THE HAYDOCK COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The inquiry into the circumstances attending the Haydock Colliery explosion was, on Tuesday, brought to a conclusion. The jury found that the deaths of the unfortunate men had been caused by an explosion of firedamp, aggravated by the blasting of gunpowder; and that proper care was not taken to remove the gas from the cavity in which the explosion is supposed to have arisen. They recommend an alteration in the system of working and ventilating the colliery, and refuse to consider the explosion accidental, as they believed that due care had not been taken.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICE.—While the wind was blowing hard from W.N.W., early on the morning of the 8th inst., the schooner William Wallace, of Dundalk, bound thence to Liverpool in ballast, went on James's bank, off Southport. The Southport life boat, Jessie Knowles, of the National Life-Boat Institution, was quickly launched to the assistance of the vessel when she was seen ashore at daybreak. The boat remained alongside her until she floated as the tide rose, and afterwards took her and her crew of five men to Lytham, where the schooner was beached, with 7 ft. of water in her hold. The Lytham life-boat, which also belongs to the National Institution, went out to the schooner some time after the Southport boat, but her services were not required.

DEATH OF LORD JUSTICE SELWYN.—Lord Justice Selwyn, who died on Wednesday morning, at his residence at Richmond, had been seriously ill for some time. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. William Selwyn, Q.C., and was fifty-six years of age. His Lordship, who was a brother to the Bishop of Lichfield, to Canon Selwyn, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University, and to Captain Jasper Selwyn, R.N., was Solicitor-General for a few months in 1867, and was appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in February, 1868. It is somewhat remarkable that while the late Lords Justices Knight-Bruce and Turner sat together for nearly fifteen years, since the death of those eminent Judges the Supreme Court of Appeal in Chancery has witnessed a constant succession of changes. In less than three years three Justices have died; Sir John Rolfe, after a few months of office, resigned on account of ill-health; and Lord Cairns and Lord Hatherley have left the court for the woolstack. The salary attached to the office is £6000 a year.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES ON TYNESIDE.—An interesting discovery has been made near Corbridge within the last few days, by which the true site of the Roman bridge which crossed the Tyne there has been ascertained. Remains of the land pier were found on a rock, which only stands about 4 ft. from the bank, beyond which the river bottom consists of mud and shingle. At a distance of 50 ft. from the face of the land-pier the foundations of the first pier were found by removing about 1 ft. of mud. They are constructed in the very strongest possible manner, a strong oak framework inclosing stones 5 ft. long by 12 in. broad, the oak again inserted across at every five stones, secured to a centre-piece which traverses the whole. At the east end piles are driven in to secure the platform from moving. The most interesting remain is one of the oak beams of the bridge lying on this foundation, buried in mud and rubbish, clearly in the position as it fell when the bridge was destroyed, a large place a few feet from the end being burnt nearly half through the beam, which, though much decayed, is yet in quite a sufficiently good state of preservation.

THE BAND OF HOPE MOVEMENT.—This movement, which has for its object the promotion of temperance principles among the young, has now assumed a most important position in the philanthropic world, and embraces a vast variety of operations. Begun in Leeds by the Rev. Jabez Tunncliffe and Mrs. Carlile, of Dublin, it has since made great progress. Its rapid spread is seen in the fact that last year 49,581 pledge cards were sold by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union alone, and other pledge cards have a large sale, thus showing that vast numbers of children must sign the pledge annually. The same society sold 28,327 melody-books, besides an imposing number of other publications. Singing is earnestly cultivated by the leaders of this movement, and pure and beautiful songs and hymns are thus introduced into thousands of homes. Recently 3000 Band of Hope children sang in the Colston Hall, Bristol, thus emulating 5000 little temperance choristers who sang in the Crystal Palace. The lamentable increase of drunkenness in some parts of England indicates the importance of this effort to increase national sobriety. The number of apprehensions for drunkenness in Lancashire, in 1865, was not quite 7000, but in 1868 they amounted to 8700. Many of those who were thus apprehended were young working men, and, therefore, the very persons who might have been expected to evince the intellectual and moral benefits arising from modern education. Unfortunately, however, the beer-shop often destroys the work of the tutor and the Sunday-school teacher. Great efforts are being made to induce both parents and children to avoid the public house, and 1300 meetings have been held in the course of twelve months by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union (of which Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., is President), to promote this desirable object. It is expected that in this way thousands of children will grow up sober men and women who might otherwise become the victims of intemperance.



## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

Marshal Niel, Minister of War, who is suffering from a painful disease, has had a relapse, and is in a somewhat critical state. An imperial decree has accordingly been issued, appointing Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, the Minister of Marine, to be Minister of War *ad interim*.

The new Minister of Public Education, M. Bourbeau, in the discourse which he delivered at the Sorbonne, on Monday, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Academy of Paris, uttered a sentence which is likely to become memorable. "The university (he said) is the State." This idea he expanded by pointing out that although an entirely gratuitous education is not yet recognised as a principle it is at least available for the poor, and he recalls the patriotic wish of the Emperor that "in this country of universal suffrage every citizen should know how to read and write."

The *Indépendance Belge* states that the Commission of the Senate charged with the consideration of the *Senatus Consultum* met for several hours on Monday, and the discussion was long and searching. The reporter has not yet been named, and it is not believed that the discussion in the Senate can commence before the 20th or 22nd inst., and probably it will not be concluded till the 30th. Hitherto, it is added, only one amendment has been proposed; but others highly important will probably be proposed, among which are the restoration of the right of address in reply to the Imperial message, the election of the officers by the Senate, and the election of the Senate itself by the *Conseils Généraux*.

It is stated in the *Siccle* that M. Charles Quentin, one of the editors of the *Reveil*, has now been closely confined for two months in a cell in the prison of Mazas, and that to this day he has undergone no examination whatever, and does not know of what he is accused. The *Siccle* points out that he is well known, and, if required, could give bail; and it maintained that France is the only country in Europe where a man can be thus deprived of freedom, separated from home, friends, and occupation, without any cause being assigned. "That such a disregard of individual liberty should still be possible in France," it adds, "eighty years after the capture of the Bastille and the suppression of *lettres de cachet* is humiliating to the country, familiarised as it has been by every Government with indifference to individual liberty."

## ITALY.

It is semi-officially stated in Florence that Count Cambray Digny does not intend to make any fresh issue of Rentes, and that he will be in a position to present a satisfactory financial scheme at the re-opening of Parliament.

## SPAIN.

The measures taken for suppressing the Carlist rising in Spain exceed in severity even the requirements of the old martial law, just revived. A report reaches us of the execution of nine persons in the neighbourhood of Barcelona who were only suspected of being Carlists. Reports of fresh Carlist movements are circulated; but letters from Madrid assert that the rising has failed.

It is said that General Prim is disposed to offer the Spanish crown to King Luis of Portugal. If this offer were accepted, the whole peninsula would be united under one crown.

According to the *Imparcial* of Madrid, reinforcements to the extent of 20,000 men are to be sent to Cuba next month. The same paper says that the first question which will occupy the attention of the Cortes when they meet in October will be the election of the King. It is stated in Madrid that the agent who is reported to have been sent over by the United States Government to treat with Spain for the purchase of Cuba has had interviews with Marshal Serrano. His proposals have not yet been accepted, but the negotiations continue.

## PORTUGAL.

Another Ministerial crisis has arisen in Portugal. On Wednesday the Marquis Sa de Bandeira announced to the Chamber of Deputies that the Ministry had tendered and the King had accepted its resignation.

## AUSTRIA.

At the sitting of the Reichsrath delegation at Vienna on Monday an important discussion took place on the foreign relations of Austria, in the course of which Count Beust observed that in France Austria had always found a good friend; and, moreover, it was a question whether Germany could help Austria if she would. Several speakers expressed themselves strongly in favour of a conciliatory policy both towards Prussia and Rome; and Count Beust remarked, in conclusion, that "the policy of Austria was one of alliance, not abroad, but at home."

A decree has been issued, under the signatures of the Minister of Public Worship and the Minister of Justice, which, in view of the recent conflict between the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities and the still more recent nunnery scandals, has special significance. This decree limits the power of bishops to imprison priests and members of religious orders of either sex to cases where the person so condemned voluntarily submits to the jurisdiction.

## TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The letter from the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt, about which so much has been written, turns out to be of far less importance than was at first supposed; and it is said that there will be no difficulty on the part of the Viceroy in offering a satisfactory explanation of all the matters alleged against him. The Viceroy is expected to be present, on Sunday next, at the letting of the waters of the Red Sea into the Bitter Lakes—a step which would seem to indicate that he does not intend to relinquish his claim to the leading part in the inauguration of that undertaking.

Under date Constantinople, Aug. 10, a telegram states that the Viceroy of Egypt having ordered 60,000 breech-loaders at Berlin, and a ship of war at Trieste, the Sultan has forbidden these orders to be executed.

## THE UNITED STATES.

A telegram from the French Atlantic Cable states that the return of Mr. Andrew Johnson to the Senate for Tennessee is considered certain. The Democrats have a majority in Tennessee of nearly 50,000. In Alabama four Democratic and two Republican representatives have been elected to Congress.

A riot took place on the 5th inst. at Mobile, between negroes and whites belonging to the Democratic party, in which five negroes were killed, and large numbers on both sides wounded.

It is reported that prominent members of Congress are strongly urging the United States Government to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans. A previous telegram informed us that Cabinet Councils have recently been held to consider the subject.

The question of the legality of the importation of coolies into America has been much debated of late, and a speedy and authoritative declaration on the matter is expected. It is reported that 50,000 coolie labourers have been actually contracted for by planters in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

Numerous American journals express satisfaction at the refusal of the British Government to recognise the Fenian Haggerty as the United States Consul in Glasgow. The *New York Herald* denounces his appointment as a mark of ignorance, and a wanton insult to Great Britain.

## CUBA.

A despatch from Cuba states that the rebels have, according to their own accounts, 4000 well-armed men in the field, besides a number of guerrilla bands; while the Government has at its disposal 32,000 effective regular troops, besides 4000 volunteers.

## MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico state that 10,000 Indians in the Chiapas State have revolted against the Government of Juarez.

## CHINA.

According to advices from Hong-Kong, dated July 21, it was generally believed that the Chinese authorities at Peking had

officially intimated to Sir Rutherford Alcock that the Duke of Edinburgh cannot be received by the Royal family of China on a footing of equality. Sir Rutherford Alcock has expressed his approval of all Consul Gibson's acts in the Formosa affair, including the taking of Auping. At a meeting of the Hong-Kong Association a strong expression of opinion was pronounced against the removal of Mr. Consul Gibson from his post.

## NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand mail brings intelligence that Prince Alfred sailed from Auckland on June 1, without having had an interview with the Maori King, who thereupon refused to see the Governor. The rebel Hau-haus had surprised a troop at St. John's, at Opepe, killing four officers and a number of privates. A fierce war had broken out in the Samoa islands, in which seventy men were killed and the British Consul's flag was torn down, but no European was molested.

## THE COLLIERY CATASTROPHE IN SAXONY.

The fearful nature of this disaster—more terrible than even the telegraph led us to apprehend—is now told in a letter from Dresden. The accident occurred on Monday morning, the 2nd inst., and on the following day no less than 420 human beings absent from the roll-call were believed to have succumbed to the awful occurrence. The first evidence of the catastrophe was at five a.m., when a shock like that of an earthquake alarmed the neighbourhood of Potschappel, a pretty little village somewhat resembling Matlock, in Derbyshire, situate about five miles from Dresden, among the hills beyond Plauen, and it was immediately surmised that an explosion had occurred in one of the great mines belonging to Baron Burg. Two men were blown out of the shaft by the force of the explosion, but in such fragments as to be altogether unrecognisable. The gas ignited the coal, and for some hours the pit was in flames. At one p.m. a man volunteered to descend, notwithstanding several minor shocks had occurred; but, when the cage returned to bank he, too, was gone, nor could he be rescued before three p.m. the following day, when he was found, apparently dead, some yards from the bottom of the shaft. He has since recovered, and states that on first descending he distinctly heard cries for help; but this is generally considered very improbable. Up to Tuesday night fifteen bodies had been recovered. Some were burnt to cinders, others singed black with the explosion, the scene around being past description. The crowds of poor women, some of them having lost three or four of their family, standing in the wildest grief round the pit, hoping against hope that their loved ones might still be rescued alive, the heartbreaking sobs of the children, and the sterner grief of the men, made the scene agonising in the extreme.

Altogether fifty bodies had been recovered on Wednesday morning, Aug. 3, and were placed in a neighbouring shed for recognition. "En route thither (says a correspondent) I met cart after cart carrying away one or two coffins, and two large vans loaded with empty shells for the reception of the bodies as they were brought to bank. I saw altogether thirty corpses, and their state defies description. Here a long shapeless black mass, which the miners told you was one of their comrades, but in which it was difficult to recognise the slightest likeness to humanity—here one had his head blown off, there one his arm; one lay on his bed of leaves with his face split open, another as though much bruised by the coal falling on him. These sad work of recognition was proceeded with with as much dispatch as possible, and the bodies were then placed in their shells and their names written on the lid in chalk. A shriek in your corner would tell of a mother recognising her son, or a wife her husband, lying among the long row of the unsightly corpses, while the plaintive wail throughout told of a far wider spread grief. I conversed with one of the miners who had just come up, and he said the labour of recovery must be very slow (about one body every three hours), as the sides of the mine had fallen in, and they had to work the coal away. In most cases they found the men lying under the sides of the mine, some buried in coal, others on whom the coal had fallen, and then burnt up. The appearance of the few recovered seems to indicate that most of them must have been killed from suffocation, being much swollen in the face, and nearly all bleeding considerably at the nose, only a few, at present, being much burnt with the explosion.

"Two men work at a time at each end, the two shafts being quite 300 yards separated; but they ceased work at the end nearest the village on Tuesday. Each man as he descends is asked whether he is perfectly willing to go down, and at first mass was said for those who were to descend at the top of the pit. The depth is 330 French metres, and the colliery is situated at the top of a considerable elevation, commanding a splendid view of Dresden and the valley of the Elbe. The King, it is said, has given 500 thalers (about £75) towards the relief of the destitute poor. The miners here only use the open lamp, so they are altogether unprotected from the effects of gas, &c. They also descended, when searching for the bodies smoking cigars, but the doctors told them to do so on account of the horrible smell below. A poor girl relates that she lost her father, two brothers, and a stepbrother, her whole family being swept off in one day. The great 'Fogelwesse,' the annual feast of the Saxons, held at Dresden night and day for one week, had attracted many others who would otherwise have met the same fate as their fellows. The scene was one so sad, so heartrending, so agonising, with the plain outspoken anguish of the bereaved around, that he must be a hardhearted man indeed who could have surveyed the catastrophe unmoved."

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—On Sunday, about half-past twelve o'clock, the Rev. W. Jackson, minister of the Free West Church, Aldridge, suddenly dropped down dead in his pulpit while preaching his customary forenoon sermon. He was illustrating the great care the Apostle Paul had of the Laodiceans even while in prison, when his head suddenly sank on the desk, and he fell. Some persons rushed to his assistance, but he never rallied, and breathed his last as he was being lifted out of the pulpit. The scene in the church was of the most heart-rending description. Death had been caused by a shock of paralysis. Mr. Jackson was a hale and healthy man, about sixty years of age. He was the oldest minister in the parish, and also the senior member of Hamilton Free Presbytery, and, being widely known and highly esteemed in the town, his death has cast a gloom over all.

THE LIEGE TIR NATIONAL.—A preliminary meeting of the Anglo-Belgian committee was held, on Monday afternoon, at the committee-rooms, Park-side, Hyde Park. M. Andrimont, bourgmestre of Liège; M. Wich, the Belgian Vice-Consul; Colonel Thompson, Colonel Carter, Colonel Manby, and F. de Keyser were present; and it was explained that the National Rifle Association could not undertake the arrangements for the proposed excursion to Liège, as the offices would be closed for the holidays; but, as Lord Elcho had referred the bourgmestre to the Anglo-Belgian committee, it had been arranged that the Liège committee should issue tickets of invitation for the King's banquet and for the ceremony of distributing the medals. The programme will be carried out; and it is expected that 500 or 600 invitations will be issued for the use of volunteers. Cheap fares are promised on the Belgian lines; and Colonel Manby promised to make the best arrangements he could with the English lines.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869.—The following notice has been issued by the Commissioners to the governing bodies, trustees, and managers of all endowed schools falling within the Act:—"For the convenience of those interested in the schools, the Commissioners desire to give the following information in the most public manner possible. The Commissioners have a temporary office at 2, Victoria-street, Westminster. It will not be possible to organise their permanent office for the transaction of detailed business, or for attention to individual cases, till at least the latter end of October. In the mean time, notices from the governing bodies who, under section 32 of the Act, have the right to initiate schemes will be received at the temporary office and acknowledged thence, and such information and suggestions as in the present state of matters the Commissioners are able to supply will be supplied. The Commissioners wish to add that it will be impossible for them to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner without learning not only the needs and resources, but the wishes and feelings, of the different localities in which schools are situated, and without active co-operation on the part of those who take an interest in education, and to whose hands it must ultimately be committed. They therefore wish to invite all persons interested in schools, whether having a statutory right or not, to send in the course of the next few months any communication which may occur to them as being useful for the guidance and information of the Commissioners."

## FINSBURY PARK.

LAST Saturday Sir John Thwaites, with most of the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, formally opened and gave up to public use this very pretty park, near Hornsey. The ceremony, if we may apply such a term to the tame and meagre proceedings, occupied but a short time, and appeared to excite but little interest in the neighbourhood. In fact, the whole formality was spiritless and dull. It was at one time proposed to have a *déjeuner* on the occasion, but a good deal of opposition was manifested at the idea, and the Board of Works very properly gave it up. With the great body of ratepayers there is a general impression that the Board of Works spend too much money, or that, at any rate, the parishes under their care are too heavily taxed. With such a strong and widespread impression, therefore, it would have been the height of imprudence for the board to provoke further adverse criticism by incurring unnecessary expense, and expense, above all, in the form which the London ratepayer most dislikes—that of paying for an entertainment which other people are to eat. The argument, however, is somewhat one-sided, for as well might the whole metropolis complain of paying for a park which is placed at present out of the reach of four fifths of its population, and which is no more Finsbury Park than Finsbury has paid for it. Almost the only connection it has with Finsbury is that it is on the same side of the Thames.

The site of the park is between Seven Sisters-road and Wood-green, with the Manor House on the east, and the Great Northern Railway forming one of its western boundaries. According to the statement of the Board of Works, the statute authorising them to form this park is dated Aug. 17, 1862, and its compulsory powers were given in 1867. Under that statute the board purchased about 120 acres. It was at first intended to buy about 300; but too much money was required, so the smaller area was chosen. The ancient designation of the estate is the Prebendal Manor of Meanwood, in the parish of Harringay, otherwise called Hornsey. This includes Hornsey House, formerly called Copt Hall, and latterly Hornsey-Wood House. In the formation of the park certain public footways had to be preserved for the use of the adjacent lands, and the course of the New River is through the northern portion of the park. Since the park has been begun Parliament has permitted the East London Water Company to form a reservoir of some acres in extent under its surface for the storage of water on a high level. All this, however, is to be turfed over and belted with shrubs, so the public will be no losers by the concession. Contracts were made in 1866 for the drainage of roads, the formation of foot-paths and ornamental water, the erection of the entrance lodges, gateways, inclosure-palings, &c. Last year the planting of trees and shrubs was completed. The cost of the whole park, up to June 30, was £34,600; of which sum property purchased and compensations absorbed £54,000; works, 26,800; shrubs and trees, £2400. The cost of the freehold land was at the rate of about £472 an acre—a small sum when we consider the rapidly-improving nature of the property. Of course, all the trees and shrubs want time to grow, but a few years will do all that is wanted in this respect, for the ground around the park is fine and open, and it can never be so much encroached upon as to affect the health of the trees in so large an area as 120 acres. St. James's Park, it must be remembered, is barely 83 acres; and the Green Park is only 71 acres; so that the new Finsbury Park is more than a third larger than either. It is, in fact, next to Hyde, Regent's, Battersea, and Victoria, the largest park London has. On the north side it affords a fine view of the country towards Wood-green and Muswell-hill, with the Alexandra Palace in the background.

At three o'clock last Saturday Sir John Thwaites, with Sir William Tite and most of the members of the Board of Works, came to the gates, where Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Cotton, with a guard of honour of the 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) Volunteers and a number of gentlemen, were in waiting to receive them. A sort of procession was formed and a walk taken through part of the park to the west side of the lake, where a platform had been erected. On to this structure so many visitors crowded that it began to give way. When first the confusion and then the amusement which were created by this incident had subsided, Sir John Thwaites declared Finsbury Park open to the public for ever. He said it had been remarked that the open space around had little to do with the district after which it had been named. That was, no doubt, quite true; but it must also be borne in mind that the district in which it was now situated would soon be covered with houses, and, that being the case, such a fine and beautiful open space would become invaluable. They could not expect to get open spaces in those districts already covered with houses, so their object was to secure open spaces and keep them open in districts to which houses had not as yet penetrated. He assured his hearers that his colleagues and himself were most anxious in this respect, and he hoped they would be able to procure other open spaces besides that which they had that day inaugurated, and that which they had recently inaugurated in Southwark, and he trusted their fellow-citizens would support them in their design. There could be no doubt that these open parks were not only conducive to health but to the moral improvement of society. They were calculated to invigorate the frame and enable the workman to sustain that labour which was one of the greatest sources of our national wealth; and, in these days of furious competition, nothing ought to be overlooked which tended to invigorate and strengthen the mass of the London population.

Alderman Cotton, amid loud cheers, said he hoped that if the people wished twenty or even fifty more acres added to the pretty park around them the Board of Works would offer no opposition to their wishes. This and a discharge of forty maroons constituted the opening ceremony.

A DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION occurred in the Thames on Wednesday morning. The boiler of the steam-tug Alice, which was lying off the Custom House, blew up, and occasioned the loss of three lives. The force of the explosion was tremendous, and the boiler is said to have been carried to an altitude of 60 ft.

FEMALE FRANCHISE.—In the Act of Parliament just printed to shorten the term of residence required as a qualification for the municipal franchise it is enacted that in the statutes on the subject "whenever words occur which import the masculine gender the same shall be held to include females for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to vote in the election of councillors, auditors, and assessors." One year's occupation is to entitle persons to the municipal franchise.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.—The subject of compulsory vaccination was on Tuesday brought before the attention of the President and Vice-President of the Privy Council. A deputation from the east of London waited upon Earl De Grey to ask him to present a petition to the House of Lords for a repeal of the existing law. Some medical gentlemen were present, and they recited several cases in which death or serious injury had been caused by vaccination. Mr. Emery, the father of a child whose death was declared by a Coroner's jury a short time since to have been caused by vaccination, spoke very feelingly on the subject. Earl De Grey, in reply, promised to present the petition, but he could not agree with its prayer. A deputation, with a similar petition to the House of Commons, had an interview on Monday with Mr. Ayrton, who expressed himself as agreeing generally with the deputation, but remarked that further evidence would be required before the Government could take action in the matter.

THE CROPS IN HANTS AND BERKS.—The late rains have had a most beneficial effect on all growing and ripening crops. Wheat-cutting has generally commenced, and a fair estimate may now be made of the probable yield, which, from blight and insufficient and imperfect plant and ear, is somewhat under last year's produce on the thin hill and cold vale land; a partial blight is also found on cutting into the heavier crops on the deep loams, but not to any serious effect. Barley is above an average, with long, well-developed ears and straw; but in late-sown blight may be found, especially on thin soils and gravels. Oats are an average crop. Beans above an average, with well-formed pods and length of straw. Peas and vetches partially infested with maggot, but still an average. Swedes, turnips, and mangold are now safe for a large yield, which, together with the large area sown, bids fair for an abundant crop. Hay crop above an average, and good in quality. On the whole, the produce of the harvest promises to be more beneficial to man and beast than last year, inasmuch as the increase in cattle-fattening food outweighs any probable deficiency in the wheat crop.



### NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, IN REGENT'S PARK.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS are more than mere allayers of the most distressing of our physical wants. There is a moral attached to their construction. They are eminently suggestive as well as practically useful. Silent though they be, they are very eloquent preachers. They are evidences of that marvellous spontaneous philanthropy which permeates the great fevered, selfish mass we call the world; they are standing protests against the most ruinous of our national vices; and one of the nation's chief favourites could not possibly have been more profitably and graciously employed than was Princess Mary of Teck in opening, as she did on Monday, Aug. 2, a drinking-fountain in Regent's Park. The Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association, under whose auspices the fountain in question was erected, has already been instrumental in establishing a large number of these public boons, and it is to be hoped that a discriminating and appreciative public will furnish them with the means of putting up many more. The selection of a site for the fountain was peculiarly a happy one. Regent's Park is the favourite place of recreation of a large working population in the north-west district. Here they assemble in great numbers on Sundays, and here they have provided for them the very innocent amusement of good music. But people can be driven to public-houses by the legitimate, as well as seduced there by the unhealthy, cravings of nature; and if suitable refreshments were not to be had elsewhere, the objections raised to their being so much frequented would be robbed of their force. The establishment of this magnificent drinking-fountain removes, it is to be hoped, one potent excuse which might have been advanced for the crowded state of the neighbouring public-houses. People can now, if they are so minded, spend their Sundays or other holidays in a healthful and rational manner in Regent's Park without having any necessity for entering questionable resorts.

There is one point connected with the establishment of the drinking-fountain in the Broad Walk of Regent's Park that merits special observation. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer Ready-Money, the donor of the fountain, is a Parsee—that is, a descendant of the very ancient and pure Persian worshippers of fire. This sect were remorselessly driven out of their native land by the followers of Mohammed. We cannot affect any regret at this; for, while Persia lost some of her very worthiest sons, we have enjoyed great advantages from their settlement in India. It is by no means too much to say that, limited as they are in numbers, the Parsees have done more in our Eastern Empire for the advancement of trade, civilisation, and progress than any other sect or caste whatever. But, desirable fellow-subjects as they are in every respect, it is in their private capacity that they most shine. Their liberality and benevolence are notorious; and their wealth, laboriously and honourably obtained, is frequently disbursed with no niggardly hand in every branch of philanthropic enterprise. Mr. Cowasjee has spent not a small fortune, amounting, we are

told, to £100,000, on benevolent institutions and works in India, including many drinking-fountains at Bombay. He has himself stated why he erected the fountain in Regent's Park. "I have,"

in command of the regiments stationed in the place, the principal engineers, and other public functionaries. It is impossible to describe the affecting scene presented by the procession of coffins,



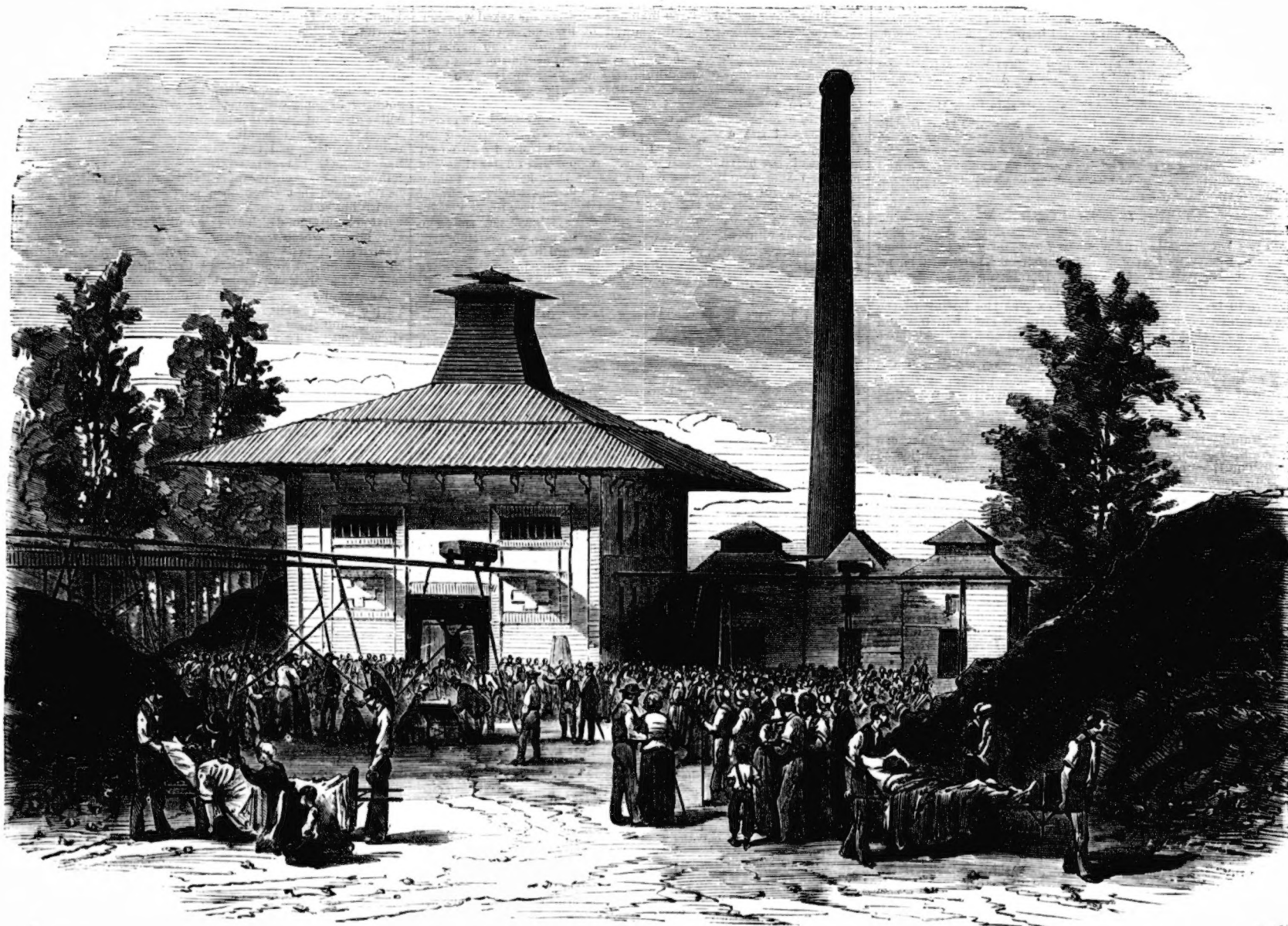
NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN REGENT'S PARK, THE GIFT OF MR.  
COWASJEE JEHANGHEER READY-MONEY.

he says in a letter on the subject, "a sincere desire to discharge a heavy debt of gratitude towards the English nation, under whose rule I, as a Parsee, have enjoyed every liberty." This sentiment is as honourable to Mr. Cowasjee as it is gratifying to us; and the beautiful and useful fountain he has presented to the people of London will have a significance of its own distinct from that with which the others are invested.

### DREADFUL MINING ACCIDENT AT ANICHES.

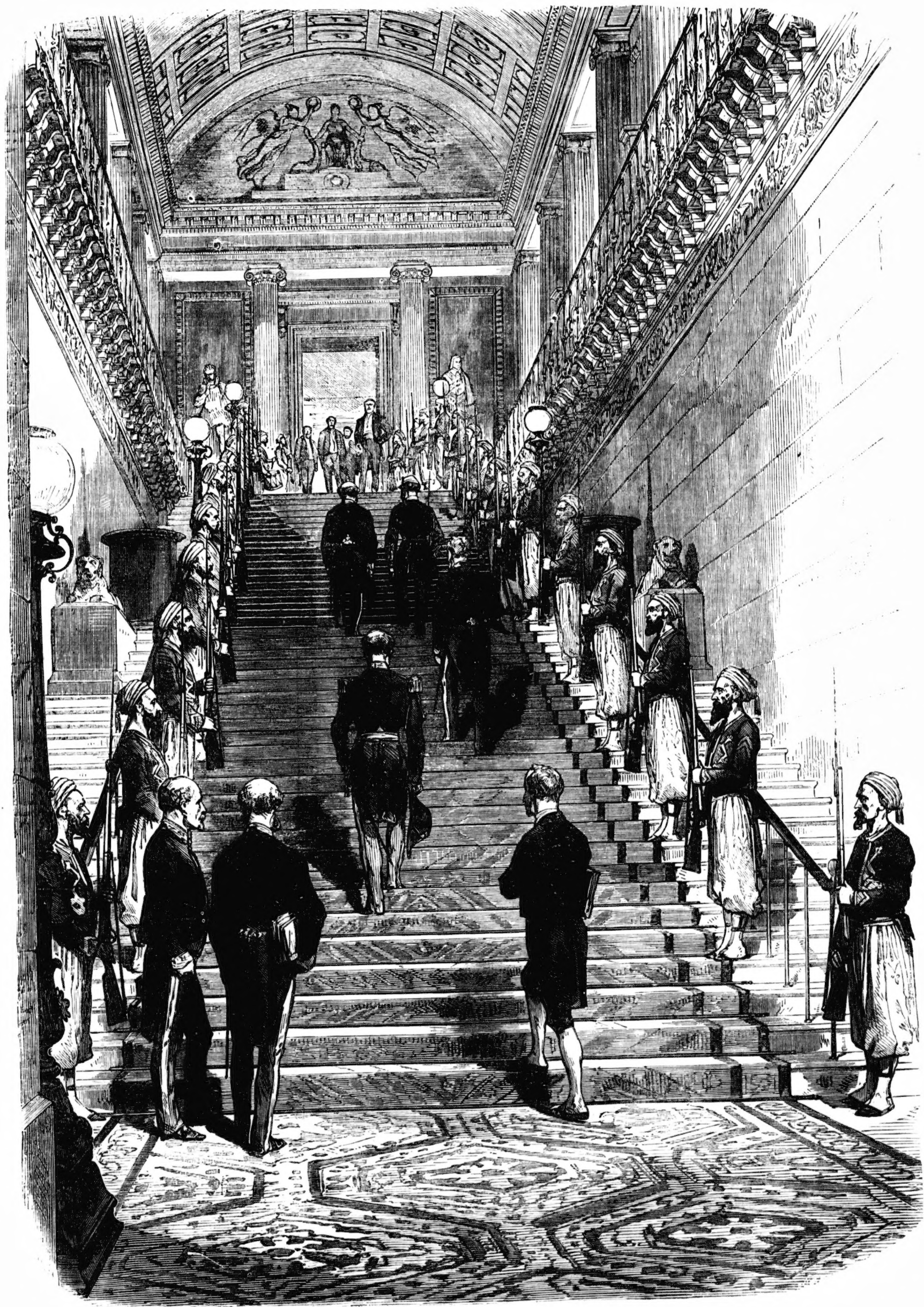
In the midst of reports of riots and calamities in our own collieries, and accounts of the disaster in the Saxon mine, we have additional reports of an accident at the pits of Aniches, a colliery near Douai. Eleven workmen have been the victims of the catastrophe, which was occasioned by the falling in of the earth just above the cage in which they were about to ascend to the surface. A block of masonry, measuring about three cubic feet, struck one of the upper sides of the cage, and caused it to oscillate so violently that one of the guides, whose business it was to keep it steady, was terribly bruised. Twelve workmen who were in the cage were thrown out and fell to the bottom into a pool of water caused by the infiltrations of the pit. The links of the chains that bore the cage had been unhooked by the concussion, and it descended with all its weight on the unfortunate creatures, crushing them to death. Only one poor lad, by what seems little short of a miracle, escaped.

The miners engaged in the various cuttings, hearing the crash made by the cage, at once ran to see what was amiss, and discovered the floating body of a boy, who, half deranged with terror, was screaming violently. They immediately held out to him a long pole, and by its aid he was ultimately drawn up, covered with contusions, and so bereft of the power of speech that for eight hours he could give no account of the accident. Jean Baptiste Blanquet, the lad who has been so strangely rescued, is fifteen years of age, and is the only survivor of the party, six of whom have left orphans and widows. The cage employed at the Fosse Notre Dame, where the accident took place, was one specially constructed with a parachute to guard against falling stones; but under the shock of such a mass of masonry falling from the great height of about 500 ft. the cage was completely crushed, and the cable by which it was suspended was broken. In these pits, which have not been worked above ten years, it is difficult to explain the fall of the masonry except by an unperceived loosening of the mass by the infiltration of water. On the 29th of last month the funerals of the victims took place in the parish church of Sin-le-Noble, in the presence of a large crowd of people who had assembled from Douai and the neighbouring villages. The ceremony was conducted by the Councillor of State for the Northern Department, the president, the sub-prefect of the department, the Mayor of Douai, the Colonel



ACCIDENT AT THE MINES OF ANICHES, NEAR DOUAI, FRANCE: SCENE DURING THE RECOVERY OF THE BODIES.





M. ROUHER ON HIS WAY TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR OF THE FRENCH SENATE.



followed by those who have been left to mourn the loss of the poor fellows killed by this deplorable accident. After the funeral M. Villemain, the director of the company, addressed the assembly and those who were bereaved, saying that, though the association could not restore to the mourners those whom they had lost, they would at least take upon themselves the duty of adopting the helpless members of their families, and in this respect endeavour to supply the place of the men who had so suddenly fallen in the midst of the battle of trade.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 364.

ANOTHER PRODUCT OF NEW MEMBERSHIP.

LAST week we noticed the men more or less remarkable whom the general election of 1868 sent to Parliament. Strangely enough, we forgot to mention two of the most remarkable—to wit, Dr. Ball, sent here by the University of Dublin; and Mr. Serjeant Dowse, returned by the famous city of Londonderry. Dr. Ball is a Conservative; Mr. Serjeant Dowse is a Liberal. Both are Protestants. Dr. Ball, though, only a few years ago professed Liberal opinions. In 1865 he stood for Dublin University as a Liberal, and was defeated by two to one. Since 1865 there have been no less than four elections in the University. In 1866 Whiteside was made Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and the University returned the Right Hon. John E. Walsh. In 1867 Mr. Walsh was appointed Master of the Rolls, and Hedges Eyre Chatterton was elected. In the same year Mr. Chatterton was made Vice-Chancellor, and the Right Hon. Richard Warren was returned; and in 1868 Dr. Ball won the constituency. Dr. Ball, as we have said, is now professedly a Conservative. In our opinion, he is as much a Liberal as he ever was. He styles himself a Liberal-Conservative—that is, a hybrid, neither Liberal nor Conservative, or either, as occasion may require. Certain, he is not a stiff, unbending Tory, for, as we all know, he advocates "levelling up," a thing which Toryism abhors. It is rather strange that the Tory University of Dublin should have preferred so emphatically such a man to Sir Edward Grogan, a thorough-going Irish Tory Orangeman; but so it was. Sir Edward, who had fought many battles for the University, and for doing so was made a Baronet in 1859 by Lord Derby, polled only 753, whereas Dr. Ball polled 1177. The truth is, this old University, as we have been informed, is unbending—relaxing its rigidity. Dr. Ball, whom we noticed some months back, and need not notice at length now, is a very acute, logical lawyer; but, though an Irishman, is very dry—no humour sparkles, no wit flashes, in his speeches. He is said to be a very able man; but in his contests with his learned antagonist the Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Sullivan, he was generally foiled. But then Mr. Sullivan we take to be one of the ablest men in the House. He, as our readers know, was Gladstone's lieutenant in the great struggle. Dr. Ball was Disraeli's. Two against two; and we often had some pretty fighting. It must not, though, be supposed that Mr. Sullivan always fought with Ball, or that the Premier confined his attentions to the ex-Premier. Sometimes the Attorney-General grappled the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire; and occasionally the Prime Minister had to meet the attacks of the member for Dublin University. It was so on the famous commutation clause. Dr. Ball defended the Lords' amendments of this clause with all the power of his subtle logic. Gladstone in a speech which for extensive knowledge, forcible reasoning, and brilliant rhetoric never was excelled, so pounded the learned Doctor that he had to ask for truce. But, though we had some pretty fighting, the parties were not well matched. In close combat the ex-Premier never shines, whilst in a hand-to-hand struggle, as, indeed, in every species of warfare, Gladstone is a master. And Mr. Sullivan in this fight proved himself incomparably a better swordsman than Dr. Ball. Still, it must be allowed that the learned Doctor was of great use to his chief. Indeed, but for Doctor Ball there would have been hardly any serious fighting at all.

AND ANOTHER.

Richard Dowse, Esq., Q.C., and serjeant-at-law, is the other notable man whom we forgot to notice last week. The learned Serjeant is now far away the most humorous, the wittiest man we have in the House, and the most rapid, most voluble, speaker. His eloquence is too rapid. It is like a torrent. It is at times so boisterously rapid that it overmasters him. It is too swift for his thoughts, and occasionally, in consequence, he makes ludicrous blunders. But when this occurs he corrects his mistake without a moment's pause, flashing out some witty excuse which sets the House in a roar. However, it must be confessed that the wit of the learned Serjeant is, like a good deal of Irish wit, rather thin and evanescent, and owes quite as much of its effect to the manner in which it is uttered as to the thing itself. This is confirmed by the fact that the wit which made you shake with laughter when you heard it seems, when you come to read it in the newspaper reports, to have almost evaporated, and you wonder what made you laugh so. And the humour, too, is Irish humour; perhaps not humour at all, in the right sense of the word, but mere drollery. We suspect that our writers on humour—Carlyle, Thackeray, Hannay, and others—would find no place amongst the genuine humourists for Mr. Dowse. The learned Serjeant is eloquent—exceedingly eloquent; but he is not an effective speaker; he is not a sound reasoner; your genuine Irishman rarely is. Besides, such impetuous, voluble speaking never can be permanently effective. But enough of Mr. Serjeant Dowse; we come now to the closing scenes of the Session.

#### THE SCOTCH SCHOOLS BILL.

Our readers must have seen that the House of Commons has during the last week or two sat very, we might indeed say frightfully, late. We used to think that two o'clock was a late hour; but for some time past the House has not risen before three; several times it was half-past three; and twice it was within a few minutes to four when we got away. The reason why we sat so late is not far to seek. The Government at the beginning of the Session cut out too much important work. The Irish Church Bill absorbed almost all the earlier months of the Session. Supply, Bankruptcy, English Education, Scotch Education, &c., had all to be shoved aside lest they should obstruct the march of the great measure. The consequence was that, when the Irish Church Bill had arrived at its goal, there was work enough huddled up for which a whole Session, if the work were to be well done, would have been scarcely sufficient. Now, what the Government ought to have done, and was urged to do, was to postpone some of the work, especially that Scotch Parochial Schools Bill. But the Government was obstinate, and hence the late hours. It was this Scotch bill that has mainly occupied the House of late. It used to be the rule that no opposed measure should be brought on after midnight, but several times the House went into Committee upon this bill long after twelve. And now let us see what the Government has gained by thus overworking the House. This Scotch bill was introduced into the Lords, and was a very liberal bill. Their Lordships marred it terribly—made it, indeed, a very different and illiberal bill, a bill that the Scotch members of the Lower House could not accept. The bill, then, must be restored; all the Lords' work must be picked out, and other work put in. The bill came from the Lords rather early, and if the work of discussing it could have commenced when it arrived, we should have had ample time; but the Irish Church bill was not passed. Then, when that was done, all the Civil Service supplies had to be voted, and certain other business that could not be postponed to be performed; and so it happened that the work of amending this Scotch bill could not be begun till the time when Parliament usually rises had arrived. "What is the use of going on with this bill now?" men said; "it cannot pass this Session." But the Lord Advocate had set his heart upon passing this bill, and would not consent to postpone it. And so the House set to work. What that work was our readers may imagine when we tell them that there were upon the notice paper

fourteen folio pages of amendments—most of them by friends, but not a few by foes. Then there was a formidable opposition to this bill, or rather to some of the amendments—Conservative opposition headed by Lord Elcho, and an opposition on the other side led by Mr. Craufurd; his Lordship fearing that the bill would be made too liberal, Mr. Craufurd that it would not be made liberal enough. How the Lord Advocate was to quarry through the mass of amendments, selecting this and rejecting that, and get his bill reconstructed again, quite surpassed our powers of conjecture. However, after unprecedented labour and battles, the thing was at last done; but, as all had to confess when they looked at the structure, very roughly and imperfectly done—so imperfectly done, indeed, in Committee, that on the report, and again on the third reading, more patching was necessary. Nay, when the bill was done with in the Commons imperfections were discovered, which must be amended in the Lords.

#### WHAT THE LORDS DID.

"Will the Lords consider these amendments and allow the bill to pass?" was everywhere asked. This was from the first doubtful. Everybody not prejudiced said it was almost too much to ask their Lordships to do so. The House of Commons had taken weeks to amend, or rather to reconstruct, this bill; their Lordships were asked to consider the amendments in a few hours. "But the Conservative Lords are almost all gone, and the Government will be quite strong enough to pass the bill." Thus hopefully spake the friends of the bill; but they, as the proverb said, reckoned without their host. The Conservative force was dispersed, but the trumpeters were left behind; and, it having been determined that this bill should be opposed, they blew a blast so loud and so emphatic that, before the time came, half a hundred good men and true, though all were afar off and some across the sea, had mustered for the fight, and, on the division, the bill was defeated by 55 to 43. During the short discussion upon the motion made by Lord Redesdale to postpone the consideration of the Commons' amendments till "this day three months," almost all the Scotch members who have not gone home were present in the Upper House. At the foot of the throne stood the Lord Advocate and Mr. W. E. Forster, our Vice-President of the Council, watching the proceedings with such patience as they could muster. The Lord Advocate was to be pitied. This bill was his child, his child for the Session, and in rearing it to maturity he had spent months of toil and anxiety. And how he had battled for hours together to preserve it from destruction! and now, with no power to say a word in its defence, he was to see it ruthlessly strangled! But were the Lords so very blamable in thus destroying it? Was their conduct so very indefensible? We do not often discuss matters of this sort, nor of any sort, in these columns; but we may be allowed to say that it appears to us that their Lordships are not so very blamable. "Consider" these amendments in one night! Consideration, in the proper meaning of the word, was impossible. Nay, it was not expected by the promoters of the bill that they should consider, but "approve" without consideration. And it is not, as it appears to us, wonderful that their Lordships should revolt against such a peremptory requirement. Nor is there much mischief done. "The bill," said a Scotch Liberal, "is not a good bill, and I am not sorry it is lost. We shall have a better bill next year. Besides, it was passed in such a huffer-mugger way, that, without considerable amendment, it would never work." And now, no more about this subject. The public must have been in a good deal of perplexity about this measure and the fightings and wranglings thereon, and we thought it right to turn our lantern upon it.

THE END.

And now, reader, we have come to the end of another Session. Happy! For this to all who have been in attendance upon the House of Commons has been a terribly fatiguing Session. The hardest Session which we have had for years, and, historically, the most important. Parliament has done what it never did before—what, indeed, no legislative assembly ever did before: it has disestablished a Christian Church. It is 1500 years ago since Constantine joined the Church to the State: "made," as Rénan says, "of the most free and spontaneous religious movement, an official worship subject to the State, and a persecutor in its turn." Since that time many other Churches have been bound to the State, and, once bound, no Church has, till this year, been freed. As a mere historic fact, the disestablishing a Church is important; as a precedent, it is transcendently so. But the end of the Session is come; the Usher of the Black Rod is on his way. See, the door of the House is shut. The Usher is rapping with his rod. And look, here comes the Speaker, on his way to the Lords. In a few minutes, having heard the Chancellor read the prorogation message, he will return, but with no mace before him, by which token we know that the Session is closed. And now farewell, readers, till next February; and then—what pleases Heaven.

### Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

A number of bills were read the third time and passed, among them the Telegraphs Bill. The East India Loan Bill and the Inclosure of Lands Bill were read the second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SCOTCH PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS BILL.  
In Committee on the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, Mr. DISRAELI made a vehement attack on the "incoherent" conduct of the Government in reference to this measure, and denounced the practice of pushing forward bills of such importance after the Appropriation Act had been passed.  
Mr. BRIGHT retorted that Mr. Disraeli had himself been the most pliant of all Ministers in reference to the Reform Act, and urged that there were good reasons for proceeding with the bill, respecting the merits of which, he said, there was hardly a difference of opinion.  
Lord ELCHO protested against proceeding with the bill; but the motion that the Chairman leave the chair was defeated by 99 to 27.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Governor-General of India Bill was read the third time and passed, as was also the Government of India Amendment Act and the Millbank Prison Bill. Several bills went through Committee, and £10,500 was voted for the cost of observations on the forthcoming transit of Venus.

#### THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

Sir R. PALMER, at the evening sitting, called attention to the report of the Marriage Law Commissioners, and asked whether Government was prepared to introduce a uniform law for the three kingdoms.  
Mr. BRUCE, in reply, said that it was the desire of the Government to deal, if possible, once for all with the question on the principle advocated by Sir R. Palmer.

#### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND GUARDS.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN called attention to the delay in providing means of communication between passengers and guards.  
Mr. BRIGHT explained that the time had been extended by the Board of Trade, owing to the great difficulty in deciding between the merits of different schemes.

#### THE SCOTCH SCHOOLS.

The Committee on the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill was resumed, and, after considerable discussion, the bill passed through Committee.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill was read the second time. The Appropriation Bill, East India Loan Bill, Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment Bill, Metropolitan Commons Act (1866) Amendment Bill, and several others, passed through Committee. The Seeds Adulteration Amendment Bill, Nitro-Glycerine Bill, and several others, were read the third time and passed.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Canada (Rupert's Land) Bill was read the third time and passed. In Committee on the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, Sir G. Montgomery moved the insertion in the preamble of the words, "including religious education according to use and wont;" but the amendment was, after some discussion, withdrawn, and the bill was ordered to be read the third time on Monday.

The Contagious Diseases Bill, the Presentation of Benefices Belonging to Roman Catholics Bill, and the Straits Settlement Bill were read the third time and passed. The order for Committee on the Endowed Schools (No. 2) Bill was discharged.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills, and several others were read the third time and passed.  
The Commons' amendments to the Bishops' Resignation Bill were agreed to; but an amendment was made which will render it necessary to send the bill back to the Lower House.

The amendments made by the Commons in the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill were reported, and, on the motion that they be considered that day Lord REDESDALE moved an amendment that they be considered that day three months. This amendment was carried by 55 to 43 against the Government: so the bill is lost.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### REGULATION OF MINES.

Lord ELCHO presented a petition from 30,000 miners stating their alarm at the frequency of explosions and praying for a Royal Commission to inquire into the matter.

##### THE JUDGES AND REVISING BARRISTERS.

Colonel FRENCH made inquiry of the Home Secretary as to the truth of a statement to the effect that the Lord Chief Baron had informed a meeting of revising barristers at Lewes that they held their appointments temporarily, and that in future a preference would be shown to the sons and relatives of Judges in making these appointments.

Mr. BRUCE, in reply, quoted a letter of the learned Chief Baron, who stated therein that the report was an unaccountable mistake or a fiction. Of the ten appointments made at Lewes, two were given to relatives of Judges, the others being barristers reappointed.

##### THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill was read the third time amid Ministerial cheers.

##### NEW BILLS.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked leave to introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to merchant shipping. Its principal feature is the consolidation of existing Acts, but it also aims, among other things, to restrain the fatal practice of carrying deck-cargoes, and the still more disgraceful practice of wrecking on the coasts. After a brief discussion, in which Mr. Candlish, Sir J. Hay, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Henley, Mr. Childers, and other hon. members took part, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. M'LAREN obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish compulsory church rates in Scotland.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House had almost a formal sitting for the adjustment of amendments on bills between the two Houses. Lord REDESDALE brought up the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill once more, by moving that it be reported for the purpose of showing the difference between its condition when it went down to the Commons and when it returned to their Lordships.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Commons met at three o'clock positively in force, there being, so far as members were concerned, a good working House, while the aspect of gentlemen was cheerful and even vigorous. There was a tolerable development of Parliamentary curiosity in the shape of questions. Amongst them was one to which Mr. LOWE replied that his idea as to the mode in which payment should be made to the Mint for coining bullion into sovereigns was the making each sovereign lighter by a grain, so that 1 per cent of the metal would be deducted.

Turning a motion of which he had given notice, in regard to the state of the Foreign Office agencies, into an inquiry, Sir Henry Bulwer was told by Mr. OTWAY that that subject was receiving the attention of the Secretary of State.

Having the opportunity given him by Mr. Kinnaird, the Lord Advocate liberated his mind on the subject of the treatment of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill by the Lords; and added, under the circumstances, he could not now say what would be done in the matter next Session.

The Lords' amendments to the Bishops' Resignation Bill and the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act (1868) Amendment Bill were considered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### THE PROROGATION.

The ceremonial of delivering the Queen's speech and declaring the Parliament prorogued was performed by Royal Commission. The proceedings were not marked by any special feature. The following is her Majesty's message, which was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

We are commanded by her Majesty to dispense with your further attendance in Parliament.

Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from all foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and that her confidence in the preservation of peace has been continued and confirmed during the present year.

The negotiations in which her Majesty was engaged with the United States of North America have by mutual consent been suspended; and her Majesty earnestly hopes that this delay may tend to maintain the relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship.

Her Majesty has a lively satisfaction in acknowledging the untiring zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the arduous labours of the year.

In the Act for putting an end to the Establishment of the Irish Church, you carefully kept in view the several considerations which, at the opening of the Session, were commended to your notice.

It is the hope of her Majesty that this important measure may hereafter be remembered as a conclusive proof of the paramount anxiety of Parliament to pay reasonable regard, in legislating for each of the three kingdoms, to the special circumstances by which it may be distinguished, and to deal on principles of impartial justice with all interests and all portions of the nation.

Her Majesty firmly trusts that the Act may promote the work of peace in Ireland, and may help to unite all classes of its people in that fraternal concord with their English and Scottish fellow-subjects, which must ever form the chief source of strength to her extended empire.

Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your general and cordial readiness to unite in the removal, through the Assessed Rates Act, of a practical grievance which was widely felt.

Her Majesty congratulates you on having brought your protracted labours on the subjects of bankruptcy and of imprisonment for debt to a legislative conclusion, which is regarded with just satisfaction by the trading classes, and by the general public.

The law which you have framed for the better government of endowed schools in England will render the large resources of those establishments more accessible to the community, and more efficient for their important purpose.

It may reasonably be expected that the Act for the supervision of habitual criminals will contribute further to the security of life and property.

The measure which has been passed with respect to the contagious diseases of animals will, as her Majesty believes, and confidence and safety to the important trades of breeding and feeding cattle at home without unnecessarily impeding the freedom of import from abroad.

By the repeal of the tax on fire insurance you have met a long-cherished wish of the community; and in the removal of the duty on corn her Majesty sees new evidence of your desire to extend industry and commerce, and to enlarge to the uttermost those supplies of food which our insular position in a peculiar degree both encourages and requires.

Her Majesty trusts that the measures for the purchase and management of the electric telegraphs by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy, and certain communication, and to prove no unworthy sequel to that system of cheap postage which has passed with much advantage into so many countries of the civilised world.

#### GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

We are commanded to state that her Majesty thanks you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the year and for the measures by which you have enabled her at once to liquidate the charge of the Abyssinian expedition.



## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

Her Majesty reflects with pleasure that, in returning to your several homes, you may contemplate with thankfulness the fruit of your exertions in the passing of many important laws, a portion of which we have now had it in command to notice.

During the recess you will continue to gather that practical knowledge and experience which form the solid basis of legislative aptitude; and her Majesty invokes the blessing of the Almighty alike upon your recent and your future labours for the public weal.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The interval between the assembling of the Commons and their being summoned to the Upper House was employed in the asking of questions as to the future intentions of the Government on such subjects as the appointment of revising barristers, the amount of the charge for cab licences (which are to be fixed by the Home Secretary), by a notice of motion from Mr. Vernon Harcourt of a measure to remove the payment of rates as a necessary incident to the exercise of the franchise, and the lapsing, owing to the absence of their authors, of the second reading of two bills which stood on the orders of the day. There was a fair number of members to accompany the Speaker to the Lords' Chamber, and to bid the right hon. gentleman a formal farewell on their return to their own House.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

## MR. BRUCE'S TROUBLES.

THE Home Secretary has probably by this time left his London sorrows as far behind him as he can; but we venture to invite our readers to consider with a little more than usual care two recent cases which have given him much trouble, and neither of which, perhaps, has been quite fairly treated.

The first is the case of Fanny Oliver, who was found guilty at Worcester of poisoning her husband. That this woman was guilty we have no "moral" doubt whatever. But she will be sentenced to penal servitude for life; and, though most people acquiesce in this, nearly everybody complains that it is an illogical course. Let us see, however, if nothing is to be said in defence of it: upon the hypothesis, of course, that it is right and expedient to hang people for murder.

To the question whether a particular person is or is not guilty of murder, or any other crime, three answers only are possible. You may reply, Guilty, Not Guilty, or Not Proven. The third response to the question is a *tertium quid* not known to the English law, though it is to the Scotch, and, by-the-by, was applied in a well-known poisoning case several years ago, the sequel of which is that the woman who was set free upon a verdict of "Not proven" (though the evidence was much stronger than in the case of Fanny Oliver) is now leading, as the mother of a family, a life in no way distinguished from that of ordinary women. However, that is not to the point. What is alleged in the case of Fanny Oliver is this:—"The woman is guilty or not guilty. If she is, you should hang her or else abolish hanging. If she is not, you should set her free. But it is the height of absurdity to say, Oh, there is room for doubt, so we will only imprison the accused for life."

The charge of inconsequence is no doubt made out; but it is not so clear that we can in any conceivable state of the criminal law avoid occasional compromises. The idea of the anguish of a person unjustly executed is so horrible, the sense of shame and regret it causes so overpowering, the injury such an event does to the feeling of sanctity which we attach to law so tremendous, that the evidence in a case of murder, with the gallows in the background, will always be manipulated with great severity. In all punishment we do something which cannot be undone; but we do not in all punishment destroy life or shamefully wound the person. It was with a peculiar thrill that we all learnt, not very long ago, that an innocent man had narrowly escaped being flogged for garrotting, and no words could express the shudder which would run through the country if it were found that we had strangled a guiltless person—especially a guiltless woman.

It is not, then, so unnatural or unreasonable, after all, to take up a position like this:—"We feel morally certain that Fanny Oliver murdered her husband. If the offence were stealing, and the punishment penal servitude, we should not hesitate a moment to let the law take its course, for the consequences would not be wholly final to the prisoner. But the sentence of death is the last point to which the law can push its power, and its consequences are wholly irrevocable. So long as it can by possibility be said that the evidence for the crime is imperfect, it is better to resort to a compromise than to run the risk of discrediting the law through straining, but by a hair's breadth, its prerogative. On the other hand, we cannot let this woman go free, for we have no doubt that she is a murderess."

It cannot justly be affirmed that where we have what we

call "no doubt," we should not hesitate to act. There are numerous situations in life in which we have to resort to compromises in cases of conflict between very high probabilities and very tremendous consequences; and it is at least open to question whether the English system of compromise is not safer for society than the Scotch system. If we may judge from the verdict in a former trial already referred to, where the evidence could not be called anything short of conclusive, a Scotch jury would have said "Not proven" if Fanny Oliver had been tried north of the Tweed; and so she would have gone free, though her guilt was scarcely questionable. It may be very improbable that a woman, after coming so very near the gibbet, should commit a second murder; but is the logical course of action which sets such a woman free better than the illogical compromise which shuts her up, and at least brands her crime with a most terrible punishment?

Before passing from the gibbet, it is worth while to note that an evening contemporary—distinguished, one might almost say, for taking the severe side on criminal questions, and, at times, going nearer to justify torture than any journal in existence—has just been calling attention to the painful nature of death by hanging. It is affirmed that in very few cases is the neck dislocated upon the fall of the drop, and that after a swoon the strangled person recovers, to undergo a horrible, conscious struggle of minutes. This certainly is torture, if anything is—to kill a human being in such a way as first to take away consciousness and then to permit a return to it for an anguished struggle. Yet it is with something like incredulity that we read the suggestion that the dreadful cap should be steeped in chloroform. The difficulty is not a new one, and it has recently been suggested that some form of electrical action should be employed to produce instantaneous death! The fact is, all these discussions point in one direction. There is always a natural reluctance to hang a woman, and, how about it who will, a greater natural reluctance to hang a woman of some respectability and culture than a woman with none. However strongly we may approve of judicial killing, however great the ill-success of Mr. Gilpin's motion, and however wrong he may be in his reasons, so many arguments of social expediency seem to point to the prudence of abolishing what is in itself a just and natural punishment, that the event is, probably, not very far off. If it should come to pass, it will take a great burden off the shoulders of Home Secretaries and Sovereigns. Few people can forget a case in which the initiative for a reprieve and commutation was taken by the Queen herself. A most horrible murderess the woman was, but she was within a few months of becoming a mother; and the idea of keeping her till after the birth of the child and then strangling her was too shocking to be borne by the modern mind, so she was reprieved. The case of Constance Kent was another one of great difficulty. A more brutal, cold-blooded murderess never lived; but to hang her at last would have been intolerable to most people.

Mr. Bruce's other recent difficulty had relation to certain bank clerks who were charged with assault and drunkenness by the police in the Haymarket, and released upon abundant evidence that they were innocent. Mr. Bruce has not shown well—nor did members who took his side show well—in this matter. When he was asked if he intended to have the conduct of the police inquired into in due course of law, it was quite open to him to answer with a simple negative. Opinions might differ about the wisdom of pushing the matter further; but Mr. Bruce's reasons, amounting, as they did, to an oblique reflection on the young gentlemen, were an outrage. This has already been abundantly said by our contemporaries; and all we wish to add is, that some of Mr. Bruce's observations were alarmingly wide of the mark. The question is, not whether the young men were "as free from blame as was supposed," but, simply, whether they did or did not do what they were accused of. Did they, being drunk, assault the police? The magistrate was satisfied, as every sane person who read the evidence must be, that they did not. Then what business has Mr. Bruce, or any other human being, with any particular conduct of theirs at the time in question? One remark was perfectly monstrous: "The young men said they were looking for a cab; but there were no cabs in that neighbourhood, while there were plenty at Charing-cross, from which they had come, and at another stand which they had passed on their way to the spot where the police took them up." If this is an allowable argument, who is safe? What more natural for three young men than to start off, after supper, for a brisk walk, and at last decide upon taking a cab? Even if they felt prompted by curiosity to have a look at the Haymarket and its purlieus at that hour, what business was it, or is it, of any human being? We have come to a pretty pass, indeed, if a man cannot be looking for a cab at a given spot because he has just previously passed a cabstand! These comments—admirably germane to the new gospel of meddling—come with little grace from the Home Secretary in a Ministry whose most distinguished member knows that very honest people may get into trouble in that neighbourhood. Mr. Gladstone gave a scoundrel in charge, and got the best of it; but, unless report speaks untruly, other people who are forced to be out late at night, have often been less fortunate, and very few people take the part of the police. We heartily wish to do so, and believe they are as good and useful a body of men as could be expected for the money; but Mr. Bruce has not defended them very wisely, or made it very easy for others to speak in their favour.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE left town on Tuesday for Walmer Castle, which has been placed at their disposal by Lord Granville. Mr. Gladstone is still in much need of repose after the fatigues of a most laborious Session, in which more than his own share of the labour necessarily devolved on him.

MR. DISRAELI and VISCOUNTESS BEACONSFIELD have left Grosvenor-gate for Alton Towers, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury.

MR. LOWE has replied to the memorial of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce praying for an inquiry into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844, and of the banking and monetary laws generally. Mr. Lowe says that the laws are well understood, and he is not prepared to recommend that the country should be put to the expense which the proposed inquiry would occasion.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE (a son of Prince Lucien, and a nephew of the first Napoleon) was married two years ago in Belgium to the daughter of a workman in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The marriage has just been publicly acknowledged, thus rendering justice to the two children who are the issue of the union.

COLONEL CREALOCK, C.B., has resigned his appointment of Military Attaché at Vienna. His place is to be filled by Colonel Conolly, who for the last few years has been the Assistant Quartermaster-General at the camp of Aldershot.

MR. TITUS SALT has presented to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, for the northern counties, now being erected at Lancaster, the munificent sum of £5000.

THE OXFORD CREW, accompanied by Mr. George Morrison, their trainer, arrived at Putney on Wednesday afternoon. The boat-race between Harvard and Oxford Universities is fixed for Wednesday, the 25th inst.

THE CHOIR OF EXETER CATHEDRAL is to be restored by Mr. Gilbert Scott, at a cost of upwards of £12,000, towards which the Chapter subscribes £3000; the Bishop of Exeter, £1000; and the Dean, £1000.

THE CANONRY AT CHESTER, vacant by the elevation of Dr. Moberly to the Bishopric of Salisbury, and which, as a general rule, is in the gift of the Bishop of Chester, falls for this turn to the Crown.

THE RIGHT HON. J. BRIGHT left town on Wednesday for Rochdale.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIMON FRASER, late Colonel of the Royal Marines, who claims to be descended from the Royal houses of Bruce and Stuart, is a new claimant for the Breadalbane Peerage.

THE MARCHIONESS OF AILESBUURY, while stepping from a yacht into a boat at Cowes Regatta, missed her footing and fell into the sea. She sustained no injury beyond a ducking.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived in Glasgow on Monday. He was accompanied by his friend and companion, Dr. Charles Mackay.

MR. KENDAL, the actor, married Miss Madge Robertson, the actress, on Saturday morning, at Manchester. The Haymarket company, to which they are attached, are playing in that city, and the bride and bridegroom appeared the same evening in "As You Like It."

THE VALUABLE RECTORY OF ACTON has been conferred by the Bishop of London on the Rev. Charles Musgrave Harvey, Curate of Hampstead.

THE STEAM-SHIP GERMANIA, belonging to the Hamburg and American Company, has been totally wrecked off Cape Race, the passengers and crew being saved. On Sunday the steam-ship Cleopatra, from Montreal for London, was wrecked at the same place. The passengers and crew were also saved.

DR. GEDGE, of Calus College, Cambridge, will accompany Sir Samuel Baker into Africa as superintendent of the medical staff and collector of natural history specimens for the Viceroy.

THE FIRST STONE of a monument to the celebrated German geographer Mercator was laid with great solemnity, at Duisburg, on the 3rd inst.

THE GREAT ESMONDE WILL CASE, which has occupied the Irish law courts for some time, has resulted in a verdict sustaining the will of the late Lady Esmonde, by which large sums of money are given to Trinity College, Dublin, and other Protestant institutions.

A WORKMAN AT LIEGE has invented a breech-loading rifle which will discharge thirty bullets per minute. The trials which have been made show that it will bear a charge of forty-two grammes of powder and thirty-five bullets.

MR. STORY'S LIFELIKE STATUE OF MR. GEORGE PEABODY, recently erected in front of Exchange-buildings, has been carefully photographed by Messrs. James and Co., of Cannon-street; and at a meeting of the committee, Sir Benjamin Phillips in the chair, it was unanimously agreed that a copy be sent to Mr. Peabody.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT has refused *exequatur* to Captain James Hargerty, the recently-appointed United States Consul at Glasgow, in consequence of his having taken part in the Fenian organisation in America.

THE HON. W. McDUGALL has signified his acceptance of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Province, the transfer of which territory will be formally made to Canada within a very few weeks.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMER *Deutschland* came into collision on Monday with a schooner off Hastings, and two men and a boy were drowned. The schooner sank immediately.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION, published in Tuesday's *Gazette*, orders that gold coins made in the branch Mint at Melbourne shall be legal tender throughout such parts of the British dominions as recognise the gold coinage issued from the Mint in London.

THE STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT OF THE GLASGOW YARN-DYERS terminated on Monday, the men resuming work on the old terms, after an ineffectual effort to get the employers to concede half of their first demand.

BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT just printed local authorities are enabled to collect fines and fees by means of stamps. Clerks of special and petty sessions, if they think fit, may collect fees and penalties by stamps.

THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW AT DUBLIN was opened on Tuesday. There are 462 entries, and the show is expected to be the most successful ever held in Ireland—perhaps in the United Kingdom. The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer were present. There was a large assembly of gentry. His Excellency's Nabob carried off the leading prize.

A VESSEL, supposed to be a schooner-yacht, and having a gilt ball at the masthead, foundered slightly to the eastward of the Margate Sand-head buoy, during a gale which blew from the W.N.W., on Monday night. The name of the vessel has not been ascertained. It is supposed that the crew perished.

THE PARTISANS OF DON CARLOS VII. at Madrid have taken as their emblem the daisy (Margarita), in allusion to the name of the Princess, wife of the Pretender. In all the public walks, theatres, and places of amusement numbers of ladies may be seen, it is said, wearing those flowers in their hair.

IN SAN FRANCISCO twenty-eight new Protestant places of worship have been built within eight years—namely, Baptist, four; Congregational, three; Episcopal, four; Methodist, seven; Presbyterian, seven; also, one Marist, one Lutheran, and one New Jerusalem.

AT TUBBERNALTH, near Sligo, twenty-five men attacked the house of a man named Ward, on Sunday night, and took arms from it. Six of them have been arrested. Some had been in custody as supposed Fenians.

THE FEMALE COOKS of Alais, in France, have struck work. Their demands are threefold—higher wages, less labour, and the right of receiving their "cousins" in the kitchen. Ladies of the best families are obliged either to cook for themselves or live on cold meat from the shops.

AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT has just been issued to amend the law relating to the protection of seamen's clothes and property in the same manner as soldiers' clothing is protected. In dockyard towns a penalty is to be inflicted on the purchasers of seamen's clothing.

THE FRENCH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION is preparing an expedition to observe the shooting stars in November from various points near the coast of the Mediterranean. The principal stations are expected to be Marseilles, Nice, Perpignan, and Narbonne. A meeting of the society will be held in the first-named city about Nov. 16 to consider the result.

THE COMMUNAL COUNCIL OF VIENNA, in its last sitting, decided unanimously to address a petition to the Government and the two Chambers to obtain the suppression of all the convents and religious communities whose statutes are contrary to the organic laws of the empire. Austria possesses 676 convents, occupied by 6140 monks and 4914 nuns. In Hungary there are 265, occupied by 2630 monks and 770 nuns.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, which was visible in some parts of the American continent last Saturday, was observed under very favourable circumstances by representatives of various scientific bodies in different places. It was hoped that some of the more interesting questions which were raised, but not settled, by the observations made in India on the last occasion would be elucidated by the energy of the American astronomers.

RATHER more than twenty million journeys were made on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways and their extensions in the half year ending June 30. This is about equal to the work done in the same period by the London General Omnibus Company. It is interesting to compare with this the fact that the New York tramways, according to Dr. Mackay's statistics, carried about forty million passengers in the half year.

SCHOOL EXCURSION AND TREAT.—On Tuesday about 600 of the children and friends of the Northern Schools, of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, accompanied by their clergy and teachers, marched from their schools, in Castle-street, Long-acre, to Victoria station, where a train was in readiness to convey them to Caterham junction; thence the procession wended its way through fields and lanes to those charming Surrey hills called Purley Downs. A variety of amusements and a substantial dinner and tea were provided by the liberality of the parishioners and other friends, and, in the evening, fire-balloons and a display of fireworks terminated the day's enjoyments.



## M. ROUHER.

We have already given some account of the elevation of M. Rouher to the office of President of the French Senate; and, as he may be said to be at present the most prominent, if not the most eminent, statesman in the Imperial service, the appearance of his portrait in our columns will not be inappropriate.

M. Eugène Rouher was born at Riom, on Nov. 30, 1814; and previous to 1848 had become one of the most famous Advocates of the French Bar in that town. In 1846 he presented himself as a candidate for political honours, but was defeated by another Liberal; so that it was not until after the revolution of February, 1848, that he attained any distinction in the field of politics. At that time he was returned by the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and at once took an active part in the questions of the day.

On the retirement of the first Ministry of the Prince President of the Republic, M. Rouher succeeded M. Odillon Barrot, and became a member of several successive Cabinets. On Jan. 22, 1852, he, with several of his colleagues, tendered his resignation in consequence of the question as to the Orleans property; and soon afterwards he was called to the Vice-Presidency of the Council of State, with the direction of the legislative department. In 1855 he became Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works; and in the following year was created senator, and made grand officer of the Legion of Honour, the grand cross of which order he received in January, 1860.

In 1863, after the death of M. Billault, who was at that time Minister of State, M. Rouher was chosen by the Emperor to replace him, and it was in that position that he acquired the great reputation as a statesman which he now enjoys. In the five years during which he has filled this position, the most elevated to which he could attain, M. Rouher has been constantly in the breach when political war was proclaimed, and ever ready to defend the Government measures, even though by so doing he provoked a large amount of personal opposition. We have already described the result of the last elections, in consequence of which M. Rouher was induced to resign his office to the Emperor, who has at once nominated him President of the Senate for a year, thus replacing the late M. Troplong.



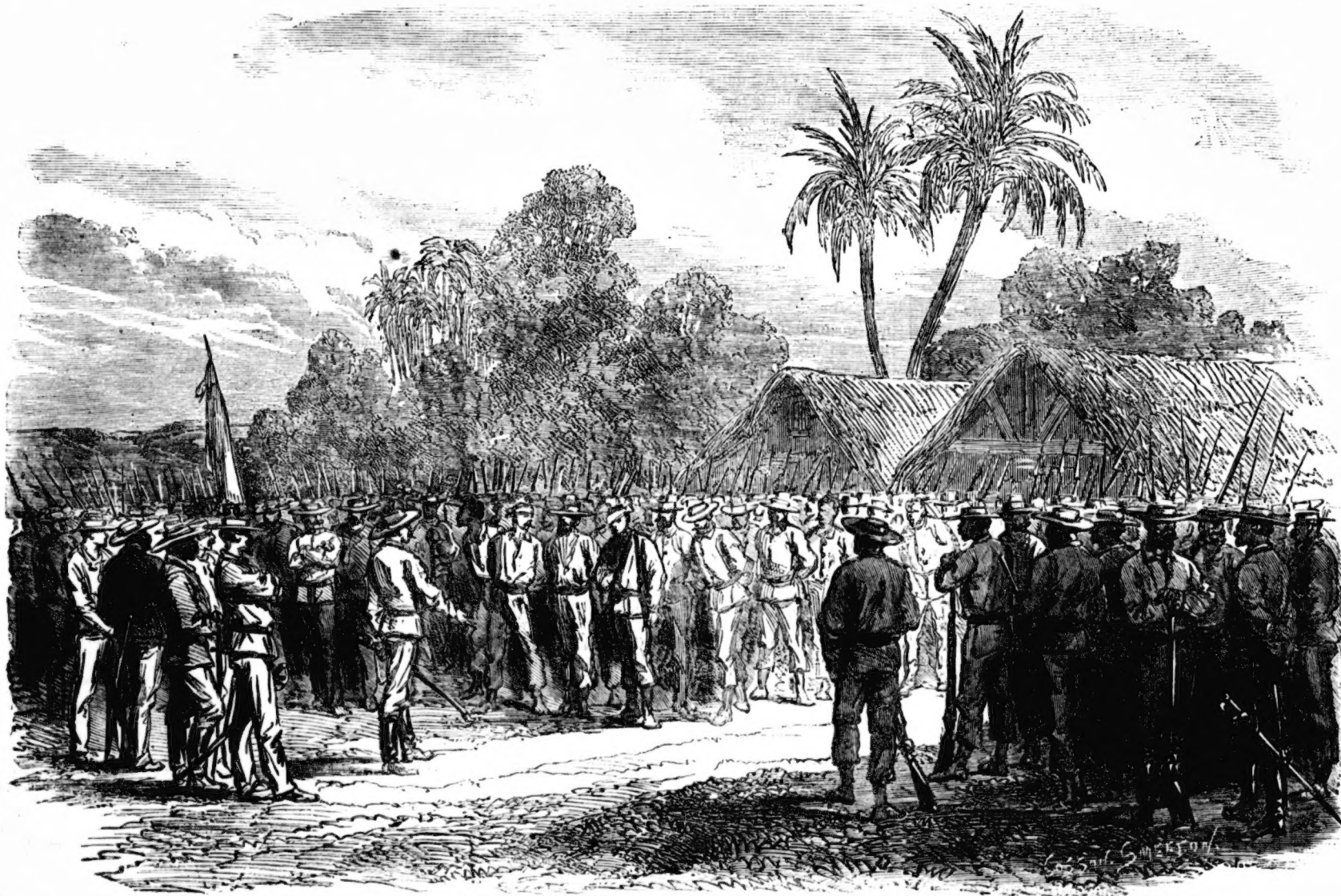
M. ROUHER, LATE FRENCH MINISTER OF STATE, AND NOW PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

It may not be uninteresting at this moment to give a few details concerning the present constitution of the French Senate. The "Second Assembly," cited in the preamble of the Constitution as "formed of eminent men, acting as a moderating power," is called the Senate. The Assembly is composed of the cardinals, marshals, and admirals of the realm, and a number of other members, not exceeding 150, nominated by the Emperor. Each senator has a salary of 30,000*fr.*, or £1200, per annum. The dignity is irrevocable and for life; the members of the Senate, however, are allowed to resign their post. No vote of the Legislative Assembly is effective without the sanction of the Senate, and the latter alone has the right to receive petitions. Changes in the fundamental laws of the realm may be proposed by the Senate, with the concurrence of the Ministers; and, should such modifications be approved of by the Emperor, they are called *Sénatus-Consulte*. The President and Vice-President of the Senate are nominated by the Emperor for the period of one year. It is the special duty of the Senate to oppose the promulgation of all laws contrary to the constitution, religion, public morals, freedom of conscience, individual liberty, and equality of all citizens before the law. The Senate is summoned, and the duration of its sittings fixed, by Imperial decree.

## THE

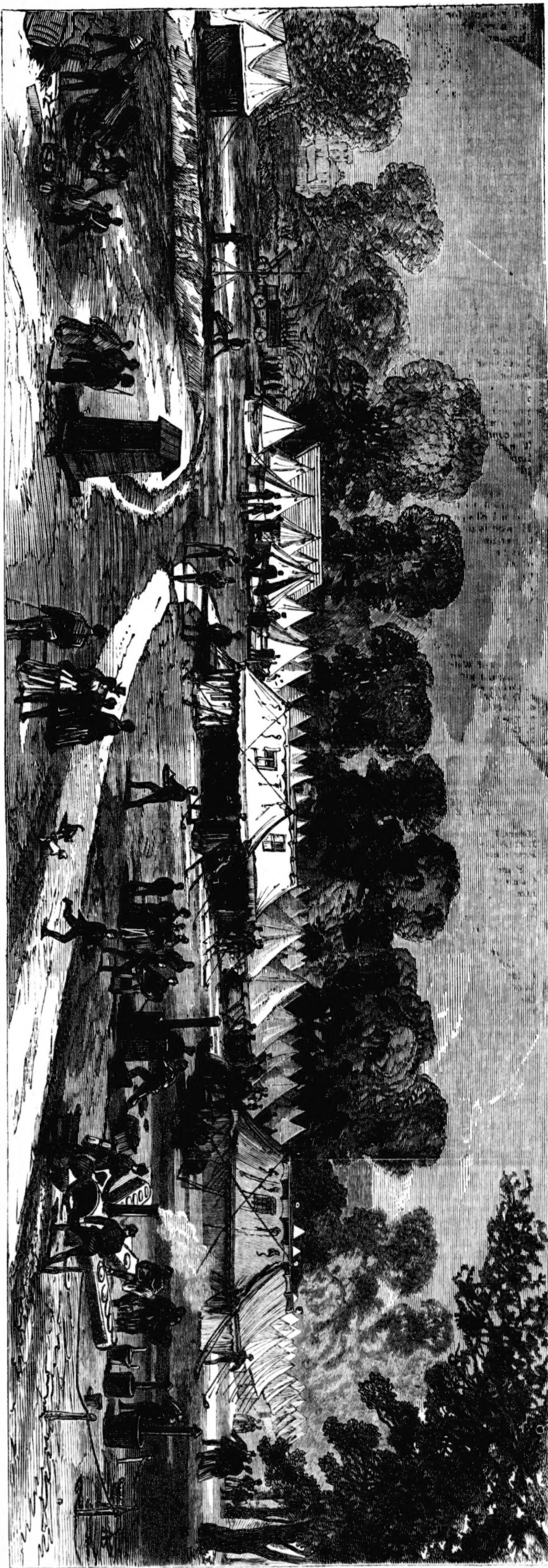
## CUBAN INSURRECTION.

THE events of the Cuban insurrection are furnishing some sanguinary and exciting details to the newspapers; and though various reports as to the progress of the negotiation by America to purchase the island of the Spanish Government are now and then brought forward, there seems to be little probability at present of the revolt being brought to an end. One of the latest conflicts was that which took place, a week or two ago, at Las Tunas, between a column of Spanish troops returning from Manati and a body of Cuban insurgents under General Vicente Garcia. A hundred soldiers were taken prisoners by the rebels; and our Engraving represents the operation by which they were converted into insurgents. The General, who seems to be possessed of that admirable quality described by the elder Mr. Weller as "the gift of the gab," at once had the men drawn up before

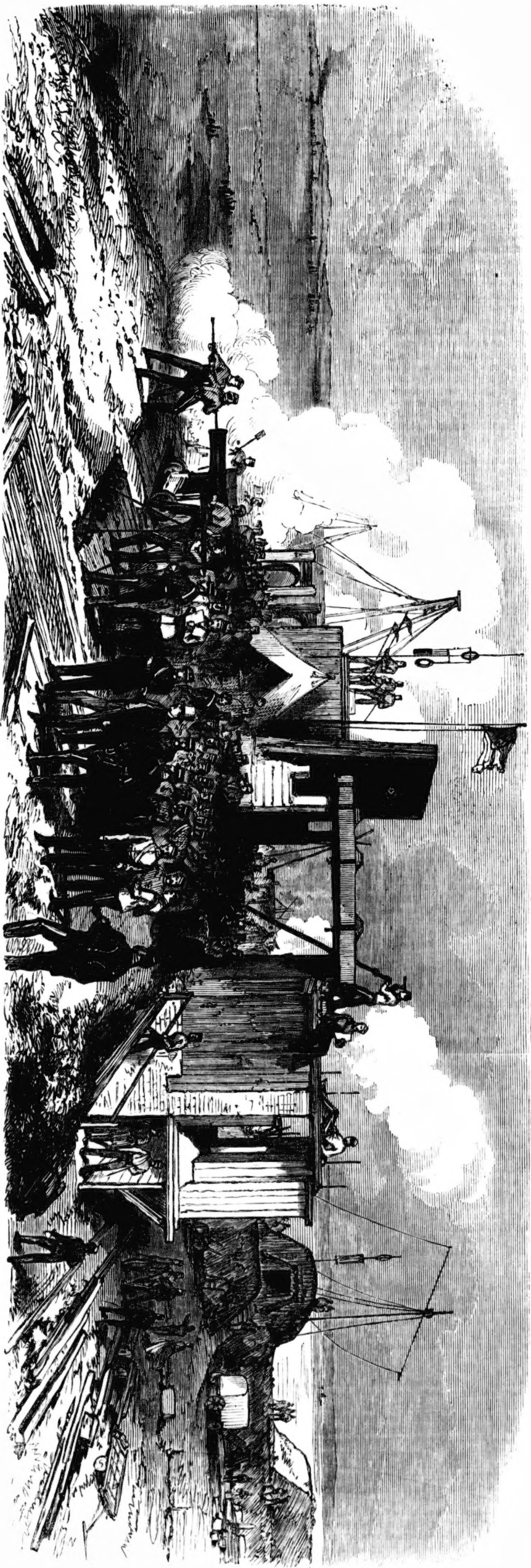


THE CUBAN INSURRECTION: AN INSURGENT CHIEF HARANGUING SPANISH PRISONERS.





THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY AT SHROBURY: THE CAMP FROM THE WATER-TOW'N.



PRINCE TICK VISITING THE BATTERY.



him and delivered an eloquent harangue, telling them that, so far from imitating the punishments which had been inflicted by the Spaniards on insurgent prisoners, he should call upon them to fight by his side in the cause of liberty and independence, in reward for which service he would promise them a new country, where they would find—first victory, then fortune and honour.

### THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

THE fifth annual prize meeting of the National Artillery Association was concluded last Saturday morning; and Prince Teck, for Princess Mary of Cambridge, distributed the prizes to the successful detachments. Shoeburyness is such an out-of-the-way place, and the ceremony was fixed at such an early hour, that but few spectators were present. Lord Hardinge, Sir James Baird, Colonel Elwyn, Colonel Harcourt, Lieutenant-Colonel Chermide, and most of the officers of the School of Gunnery were there. The ceremony took place in the cricket-field, in front of the officers' quarters, where a dais was erected. The president of the association, Colonel Harcourt, expressed the thanks of the council of the association and of the volunteers for the cordial assistance which had been given them by Colonel Elwyn, Lieutenant-Colonel Chermide, and the officers of the School of Gunnery, and spoke of the great advantage gained by the instruction the detachments had received in Armstrong-gun drill. The Secretary of State for War had expressed his regret that the volunteers had so few opportunities of learning that most important drill, and it was therefore to be hoped that opportunities would soon be afforded for corps to practise with Armstrong guns at their own batteries. Colonel Elwyn, Commandant of the School of Gunnery, said that he and all the officers at Shoeburyness took the deepest interest in the volunteer artillerymen, and were delighted to have an opportunity of imparting instruction to them. Next year he hoped to be able to teach the heavy-gun drill. He was glad to hear from the camp commandant that the discipline of the camp had been so good, and he would ask him to read his report. This Lieutenant-Colonel Chermide did. The report expressed his "entire satisfaction with the manner in which the duties of the camp have been carried out, and with the conduct and soldier-like bearing of the volunteers generally." The men had cheerfully availed themselves of instruction in the important duties of mounting and dismounting heavy guns, laying platforms, and in mortar drill, and would take away with them no inconsiderable amount of information on those subjects. Lord Hardinge added his testimony to the great value of the instruction imparted to the volunteers, and heartily joined in the thanks to Colonel Elwyn and the other officers of the School of Gunnery. He said it must be borne in mind that, with the limited number of the artillery branch of our Army, the proportion of our field guns being smaller than any other in Europe, they would, in the event of war, be all required in the field, and the volunteers would have to help the militia to man the fortifications. For this work he was glad to hear on good authority that the volunteer artillerymen were now quite fit.

Prince Teck then distributed the following prizes:—

ARMSTRONG GUNS AT 1000 YARDS.			
Prize.	Value.	Prize.	Value.
1. Her Majesty the Queen's	£100	7th West York, Botley.	
2. Lords and Commons ..	40	2nd West York, Bradford.	
3. Prince of Wales's ..	21	2nd Cinque Ports, Sandwich.	
1. National Rifle Association	£50	1st Durham, Sunderland.	
2. Countess Spencer's ..	20	3rd West York, York.	
3. Duke of Cambridge's ..	10	2nd Sussex, Fairlight.	
4. 2nd Middlesex, A. V. ..	10	1st Sussex, Brighton.	
1. The Secretary of State's	£25	1st C. Cinque Ports, Ramsgate.	
2. Captain Beveridge's ..	20	2nd Sussex, Fairlight.	
3. Earl Limerick's ..	10	5th Cinque Ports, St. Leonards.	
SPECIAL PRIZES.			
Sir Shafto Adair's Challenge for Eccentric		7th West York, Botley.	
Firing ..			
National Artillery Association Badges,			
Moving Target ..		2nd Cinque Ports, Sandwich.	
Lord Granville's £10. Highest average score		7th West York, Botley.	
1st Earl A. V. £10. " non-winners		7th Middlesex (Lord Truro's).	
CONSOLATION SERIES.			
Messrs. Elkington's ..	£21	1st Stafford, Etruria.	
Earl Longford's and ..	10		
Messrs. Steward's ..	10	5th Kent, Blackheath.	

Prince Teck expressed the great regret which Princess Mary of Cambridge felt at not being able to distribute the prizes. For himself, he was very pleased to be amongst them, for he took a great interest in the volunteers, especially in the artillery branch of the service, with which he was closely connected. He thanked them for the kind reception they had given him, and wished the association increased prosperity.

Before the chief proceedings of the day, the Prince, accompanied by Colonel Elwyn, the Commandant of the School of Gunnery; Colonel Chermide, the instructor; the Brigade-Major (Captain Woolfe), and other officers inspected the battery, and while there the small Indian guns were fired, to illustrate their accuracy and rapidity. Shot followed shot, at 1250 yards, through the target, and this with gun after gun. Then the life-saving rocket apparatus was tested, and the result also proved the great skill possessed by the Royal Artillerymen. Then the 12-inch Woolwich gun was fired, with 50 lb. of powder and a 500 lb. projectile, at a target 2000 yards distant, and struck it with such force as to send it rolling.

### THE LOUNGER.

THERE was, some time ago, flying about the clubs a rumour that Sir Wilfred Lawson would be raised to the Peerage. Why, nobody knew. Sir Wilfred has done nothing to deserve a Peerage; though that, perhaps, is no reason why he should not be made a Peer; for many a man has been raised to the Peerage who really did no more than Sir Wilfred has done. This rumour in time died out; now, however, it is revived again. It is not true. Sir Wilfred does not, I am told, covet the honour; the Prime Minister has never dreamed of advising her Majesty to confer the honour upon Sir Wilfred. The honourable Baronet is the leader of the Permissive Bill zealots. This is his only distinction. A report that Mr. Chichester Fortescue was to go to the Upper House looked more like truth. As Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland he has done the State some service. He would, probably, like a peerage. His lady, doubtless, would be pleased to be again the wife of a Peer of the realm. Her Ladyship, you will remember, is or was (which is correct?) the widow of Earl Waldegrave. The report, though, is contradicted; it is not yet true, at all events. Mr. Fortescue is brother of Baron Clermont, of the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Clermont of the Peerage of the United Kingdom. Mr. Fortescue is heir-presumptive of the Irish barony only.

The work of the Session is done, and the Session is ended. The new Parliament has performed some very notable work, and done it well; and it means to do a good deal more next Session. The Irish Land Bill is already on the anvil, and many other important measures are at least *in ovo*. That Scotch Parochial School Bill which my Lords set their foot upon last Monday, it would seem, from the Lord Advocate's speech on Tuesday, is hardly likely to rise again next Session. The learned Lord did not speak positively, but doubtfully. There will be much to do next Session. Besides the Irish Land Bill, there will be an English Education Bill, and that remarkable Mercantile Shipping Bill, introduced—merely that it might be printed—on Monday by Mr. Shaw Lefevre. This bill is to consolidate all the mercantile shipping statutes into one, and will contain 800 clauses. Is this a specimen of future legislative policy? When laws require amending, will they in future, as a rule, be consolidated? Let us hope so. But 800 clauses! If Mr. Shaw Lefevre should carry such a bill successfully through both Houses he will deserve a civic crown—that is, if the bill be a good one. Besides these bills, there will be, doubtless, several other important Government measures; and, as to private legislation, we may expect a crop of private members' bills and motions quite unprece-

ented, for already upon the notice-paper there are over seventy notices of bills and motions, enough to occupy more than half a Session. And here let me notice a very difficult problem which will have to be solved ere long. The Reform Bill has very much changed the character of the House of Commons. We have now more working men in the House than we ever had before. By working men I do not mean craftsmen, for of these we have none, but simply men who will not be content to sit and see work done, but will do work themselves; and not only so, but will originate work, move resolutions, propose Committees, and, what is more, bring in bills. And the problem will be how the House is to get through the mass of work which it will be called upon to perform. How the House will solve this problem no one can foresee; but it will have to be solved, for if something be not done to lighten the hopper our legislative mill will be so clogged that its work will, to say the least, be done very imperfectly. I suspect that ultimately much of the work will have to be done by Committees, and not by the whole House. It would be well, too, if the House could exclude altogether much of the work which it is now called upon to perform. Last week the House spent three hours in discussing the verdict of a jury which mulcted a railway company in the sum of £1500 damages because it failed to keep its carpets in order, and by such neglect caused injury to a certain lady. Then, on another occasion, we were kept far into the night debating the case of three clerks who got into trouble in the Haymarket. Now, surely such matters belong to the law courts; or, if it be necessary that Parliament should notice them, then let them be referred at once and without debate to a Committee up stairs. I have long held the opinion—and as you know, Mr. Editor, I have had some experience in these matters—that, except in extreme, flagrant cases, Parliament should never overhau the decisions of our Courts. When it does, it never shines, and often bumbles, and makes matters worse than they were before. If our courts of law are not efficient, make them so. If a judge or magistrate is incompetent or corrupt, move, in a formal constitutional manner, that he be deposed; but let us have no more of this magging at legal decisions; and here I may say, in conclusion, that our leading men never do this. It is only small men who take up these subjects, influenced, one suspects, more by ambition to flicker for a time in the newspapers than by a real desire for the public good. *Parvum parva decet*—small things best suit the small.

### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

I regret that I omitted to quote from the *Cornhill* a little anecdote which is far too good to be omitted. It occurs in an article on hunting clergymen, and runs thus:—"The Rev. Humidus Dactyl was one of the finest scholars in the diocese, and a sportsman, though not a fox-hunter, whose leanings towards undue conviviality were a perennial source of exultation to all the Dissenters in his village. But, as fate would have it, one day, after a great Bible meeting, followed by a good dinner, the minister went the way of the parson, and was desecrated by the faithful parish clerk lurching up the street in a style the reverse of Methodistical. The clerk went to fetch his master, whom he found buried in Euripides, exhorting him to come out and gaze upon his fallen enemy, 'for it's your turn now,' he cried. That Christian priest, true to the first principles of his religion, declined the cruel revenge which it was now in his power to have taken, and, dismissing his overzealous adherent with a severe rebuke, sent round his butler privately to the house of the erring Nonconformist with half a dozen bottles of soda-water. This was true delicacy as well as true charity."

Besides the leading story "A Brave Lady" (by Mrs. Craik—"John Halifax") and the other story, "Estelle Russell," both of which are good, *Macmillan* has some excellent matter this month. Professor Seeley is in his right vein in his papers on a "Roman Imperialism," and Mr. W. R. S. Ralston contributes a "thrilling" Russian story. Mr. W. H. Pollock's verses entitled "Lalage" are on the verge of excellence—a little polish would make them admirable. Professor Maurice has not much to say that is new or suggestive about Landor or Henry Crabb Robinson, but all he writes is charged with so fine a spirit that it must do the reader good. There is an anonymous short paper entitled "A Suggestion," which deserves attention. The suggestion is that ladies who can draw or paint fairly well should make pictures for the walls of hospitals, &c., a committee of selection to be appointed to see that no trash was admitted. Miss Yonge, in her essays on "Children's Literature of the Last Century," is justly severe on burlesques of fairy-tales, if written for children; but it may be questioned whether her taste is not a little over-nice, and whether she is not too deficient in humour to be entitled to speak decisively upon the quality of all writing that may be called burlesque. But, oh, Miss Yonge! how came you, in speaking of Mrs. Sherwood, to omit "The Little Woodman and his Dog Caesar"?

I have for some time been very angry with the *Monthly Packet*; too angry to mention it. It contained, months ago, an odious story in which a little girl was severely birched by Lady Somebody, her august mother, for an offence which was certainly serious enough, only nothing can make a narrative go down in which a generally good little girl is ignominiously flogged; much less if, some years afterwards, her grown brothers are represented as laughing at it. But this periodical—which, on the whole, I much like, in spite of its High-Churchism—has commenced a series of papers entitled "Polyglot Parsings," which are so good that I must swallow my little resentment at that odious story, and warmly commend the series. I suppose they are by the accomplished lady who wrote "Mary Powell," "The Old Chelsea Bun-House," &c. At all events, they are model papers.

I saw somewhere the other day an essay by a clergyman of culture and station to prove that laughter was not forbidden to Christians, and, incidentally, the author ventured upon the opinion that *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Judy* were harmless publications. Could anything be more laughable than a defence of laughter from the religious point of view? The absurd benignity of the permission, "Yes, poor wretches, you may laugh; religion actually permits humour," is almost too much; it is so very like, "Yes, you may breathe; we don't forbid it." However, *Fun* is more than innocent. Liberals find it always on the side they have espoused, and not seldom its political caricatures are as good as anything ever seen in that line. I remember "Beni's Zoug-Zougs" made me laugh aloud in the street, so that people stared. The analysis of the new play is always a capital feature; and "Petsetilla's Posy"—a burlesque serial, full of movement and sparkle—has the necessary remoteness from anything like real Fairyland. Some of the ideas are almost too good for the ephemeral use they are put to. The gradual transformation of the King into stone, with its sequel, is an example.

### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Boucicault appears to write exclusively for money. With pre-eminent talent for effective, if not brilliant, stage dialogue, with every stage resource at his fingers' ends, and especially with a power of creating characters that possess an abstract interest quite independent of the plot into which they are introduced, he nevertheless rarely succeeds in producing a good play. His "Streets of London," "Flying Scud," "After Dark," "Presumptive Evidence," and, indeed, almost every play that he has produced since "Arrah-na-Pogue," have been utterly wanting in all the essential qualities of a good piece, from a literary point of view. They all contain certain *ad captandum* qualities, which ensure for them a meed of popularity; but the popularity that they have gained is not a popularity that Mr. Boucicault has any right to be satisfied with. He can do so much better if he likes; he can do so much better if, allowing money considerations to take the second place in his esteem, he will strive, above all other things, that his plays should be credited with a reputation for literary qualities, that it is irritating to all who have the welfare of British drama at heart to see him prostituting his manifold talents for the one sole object of inordinate money-making.

"Formosa," at DRURY LANE, is neither better nor worse than his other last dozen pieces. It is forcibly, brilliantly written in parts; the characters are vigorously sketched, and the main interest of the plot is well sustained; but it is so crowded with effective commonplaces, safe old situations, and conventional social phenomena of every (stage) description, that its pretensions to literary merit pale before its pretensions to the applause of the gallery and groundlings. The "stroke" of the Oxford "Eight" is training for the race in the home of Formosa, which is a "hell" on a grand scale. The "stroke," Tom Burroughs, has lost heavily at Formosa's tables, and, by the machinations of two evil ones who have lost heavily on a recent Derby, and who are also deeply compromised in the forthcoming "University boat-race," he is locked up for debt (on a *ca-sa* before judgment!) and eventually rescued in time to row the race by the Cambridge "Eight," who storm the sponging-house in which he is confined. Formosa, convinced at length of the hollowness of all earthly schemes, retires from her "profession" and starts in life again as a village barmaid. Tom marries a mysterious niece of his old tutor, Dr. Doremus—a niece, by-the-way, who turns out to be the daughter of a repulsive dog-stealer. This is barely the story of the piece. There is little in this plot, as I have told it, to justify one in finding serious fault with it; but it is equally true that, with the exception of half a dozen pithy lines, it contains nothing whatever that a schoolboy might not have written. It has every advantage that is to be derived from effective scenery and capital acting. Mr. Rouse, Mrs. Billington, Miss Katherine Rodgers, Mr. Irving, and Mr. Fisher are beyond all suggestions of improvement. The scenery is capital, and the dresses evidently quite new. Notwithstanding its many drawbacks, the piece possesses the elements of popular success, and will, no doubt, run for many weeks to come.

### VERULAM AND POMPEII COMPARED.

IN an interesting paper read by Mr. Grover, at the meeting of the Archaeological Society at St. Albans, the learned gentleman said that the greatest victories of modern times are stated to be due to the spade as much as to the sword or the rifle; to that humble instrument the antiquary is no less indebted than the soldier; and even the historian himself finds that his handmaid archaeology, by the assistance of the spade, can bridge over for him the dark places in the world's story, where he has been hitherto groping only by the uncertain light of the lamp of tradition. Here, then, to the "spade" and some of its bloodless victories I am going to draw your attention this evening. It is no easy task to rebuild, even in fancy's dream, the streets and houses of the long-buried city. Most difficult is it to believe that the pleasant slopes over which the plough passes unresisted, and where the corn springs and the sickle reaps, should once have formed the busy home of congregated thousands, and echoed with the heavy tread of Roman cohorts. Yet the spade and the pickaxe tell us, in stubborn argument, that where the green hedgerows now flourish there stood of yore the thoroughfares and alleys of a noble Roman city. Where the lambs sport in the joyous springtide, undisturbed by aught save the sheep-dog's bark, in ancient times came the spacious colonnades of the Forum, the anxious precincts of the magisterial Basilica, the enervating baths, those *thermae* of pomp and splendour, where the Romanised Briton indulged in soft luxury, such as his descendants have reproduced in these days, in Jermyn-street, under Turkish auspices. By yonder gate the frescoed Greek theatre offered its dramatic programme for the delectation of the denizens of ancient Verulam. Now the voice of the chorus is no more heard; strophe and antistrophe have long sought the silence of the tomb; the spot has become consecrated to the genius of Swedish turnips. Those verdant meadows by the river were once covered with an extensive lake, over which the gondolier of the days of Constantine ferried his togged fare, and in which the juvenile Roman amused himself with his fishing-rod, after the manner of his race. All is now gone; nothing remains of the former splendour. A rude fragment of ivy-covered walls marks precariously the outline of the site. Here and there the antiquary's eye fancies that it traces the position of the streets by the varied tints of the vegetation. Sometimes the plough strikes upon the foundations of a villa, and brings up a handful or two of tessellæ—scattered tiles still strewn the ground—classical brickbats there are in abundance. The Saxon and the monk, followed up by the stern requirements of modern agriculture, have made a clean sweep of Verulam. Fifteen hundred years of time have sufficed to leave not one stone upon another above ground, save the outer walls. Let us pause a moment to endeavour, with retrospective eye, to gaze down the corridors of time for eighteen centuries, and see Verulam as it was in infancy, its pride of manhood, and its decay. At first a congeries of low wigwags or humble thatched shanties, covering the holes in the ground, into which our British forefathers were wont to creep as the Esquimaux do now. The defences of this primitive settlement were probably a strong stockade and a trench, like a New Zealander's pah; around, the trees of the forest, being felled, formed a wild abattis. Far and wide behold the dense forest, with here and there precarious clearings, where the first humble attempts at agriculture were conducted; for the wealth of the Britons consisted chiefly of cattle, large droves of which issued forth from the inclosure each morning to seek subsistence in the woods and to return at night, as in our colonies. Through the deep gloom of the woods British clearings or trackways, hardly to be honoured with the title of roads, ran in crooked lines, generally following the upper land. Skin-clad warriors drove their flocks and chariots along these devious ways, when at the approach of the Romans Cassivellaunus summoned the bravest of the Trinobantes to defend their homes. Then another century passes on: the Apostles were amongst men on earth—the great light had shone on a benighted world. Claudius, the Emperor of Reform Bill celebrity, determined to add Britain to his unwieldy empire. He came, and saw, and conquered; and lo! Verulam is changed as by a magician's wand—a new city rises amidst the wigwags, and long straight streets of lordly mansions take the place of hovels. The princely frescoed villa rises where the hut stood. Then came temples to new gods; the Forum, the Basilica, and the law courts, filled with curia; knights, slaves, clients, and the long array of imperial officials and taxgatherers. The burnished helmets of the legionaries sparkle amongst the eagles of Rome; the grim centurion's voice tells of discipline and order and despotism, stern and unbending as of Prussia now. The droves of oxen and sheep for sacrifice approach the temples. Civilisation, with its blessings and curses, amazes the simple islander. A long cycle of magnificent imperialism for 400 years has to be endured. It is the vestiges of this age which the spade reveals to us. In the fifth century the Roman soldier goes away; the barbarians rush from their mountains in the north, the Irish pirates follow in their wake, ruin and desolation mark their track. The Saxon comes and seals the final doom of civilisation by wholesale disendowment and disestablishment. Behold Verulam on fire—its roofs fall; all is destroyed save the blackened walls. It must have presented a gloomy and ruinous scene for many hundred years. The superstitious Saxon swineherd feared to tread its desolated streets after nightfall; the wolf alone creeps warily across the moonlit Forum. The underground hypocausts formed a safe refuge for the rabbit, the fox, and the wild boar; and we are also told that they served as homes for more dangerous enemies—the banditti who infested the forests; till at last the good Abbot Aldred, of pious memory, ordered them all to be filled up, and carted away the building materials to erect a church. No wonder that a fearful dragon inhabited, as we are told, these gloomy precincts, until he was disestablished by the same good Abbot, and doubtless compelled to end his days in the secluded precincts of Præ-wod. We read of vast palaces being demolished by Abbot Eadmer, who, alas! having no taste for antiquities, destroyed all the precious little idols which came in his way, and with cruel perversity spared us none of the numerous urns or amphore, or even pillar-moulded



glass vessels which he is said to have dug up, and for which we should all have given him so many thanks at the congress. But we are told he found sundry engraved gems and cameos, which he with praiseworthy inconsistency preserved to decorate the shrine of his new church. Alas! where are they now? To return to the more stubborn region of fact. I must endeavour to show what Verulam really was like, and to do this must refer to the recent excavations, and to a place of Pompeii, to which the city was so much like that it enables us to fill up many of the details with tolerable accuracy.

Verulam is variously named by the Roman writers. Tacitus, whom we follow, calls it Verulamium. Ptolemy, Urolanium, and Verolanum; and Antoninus, Verolanum. It occupies an oblong area about three quarters of a mile long by half a mile wide. Our excavations have traced the principal streets—running north-west and south-west; one of these formed part of the great military road from London to the north-west, and generally follows the present turnpike road, from Edgware, Elstree, Park-street, then Verulam, and Redbourne, Market-street, Dunstable. These streets were intersected by others running at right angles to them; one seems to have followed the bridge between the Rectory fields and Mr. Aldridge's farm; another was probably, though not certainly, on the site of the present Hemel Hempstead road. Both these streets ran south-west and north-east; the first may be traced in the fields to the west of the city, on which side, Stukely says, a gateway was formerly visible. This road, no doubt, formed the famous Camlet-way; it ran in a straight line from the western gateway to the southern side of St. Michael's churchyard, and thence through Major Gape's garden, across the Fishpool, and straight for Otter-hill; part of this road was visible in 1826, when it was destroyed, I believe. Now, let us for one moment consider the shape of the city. It is an oval, the major axis of which is traversed by the Roman Watling-street, the nucleus axis by the Camlet-way; the intersection of these two great streets is close to St. Michael's Church, and in nearly all the Roman cities of Britain this seems to have been the site of the great temple and the principal buildings. I will venture, therefore, to propound a theory, which, I believe, is consistent with analogy—that St. Michael's Church occupies the site of the temple, and that temple probably was dedicated to Apollo. In Bath, the city of Apollo the Sun, we have two St. Michaels, one of which stood near the site of the famous temple. When the world became Christianised the saints received and perpetuated the attributes of the deities they superseded. St. Mary de State in Bath succeeded Sul i Minerva. St. Sul was worshipped in Britain in the place of Sol. The Templum Salutis in Rome became St. Vital; the Pantheon, All Saints. Fire and light were the prevailing idea in the Temple of Ve-ta which is now the Madonna of the Sun. The twin brethren—Romulus and Remus—are perpetuated by Cosmo and Damian. Cases might be multiplied indefinitely. As in Bath, St. Michael succeeded the worship of Apollo Baal, so I think he did in Verulam; the saint slew the dragon, as Apollo the Python; the first drove the rebellious angels from heaven, the last destroyed the cyclops. Moreover, it is curiously confirmatory of this argument to remember that both the St. Michael's Mounts, in Cornwall and France, were said to have been consecrated by the Druids to the sacred fires of the sun, or Baal—Beltien, as they are now called, and which still exist. The Romans especially adopted and engrafted their religion upon that of the nations they subdued. When they came, they found this land devoted to the worship of the sun and moon, the Baal and Ashtaroth. So they built their temples to the sun and the moon—divinities—Baal or Apollo here, Diana at Dunstable, and propitiated the Druids. Then came Constantine, and Christianity prevailed. We know that the Christians of the Roman Empire converted the temples into churches; and this fact accounts for the sites of several of our cathedrals in the very centres of the old Roman cities. Sir Christopher Wren supposed that St. Paul's Cathedral stands on Roman remains, in the centre of that city. Stone-street points direct upon its spire for miles. The great Roman western road to Gloucester—the Ermine-street—runs in a long, straight line for miles upon the tower of that city's cathedral. Other cases might be brought forward in support of the argument, but those I have named will suffice. In Pompeii the theatre occupied very nearly the same relative position as in Verulam; and a temple stood near it, dedicated to Hercules, and occupying nearly the same situation as St. Michael's Church does to the theatre here. The principal forum in Pompeii was about 500 ft. long by 110 ft. wide; on the eastern side came the Basilica and Temple of Venus; this, no doubt, was the arrangement in Verulam, and would place the forum in Mr. Aldridge's meadow, to the south of the Rectory paddock, where Stukely shows a large building. In Uriconium the same plan is followed. The western new gate of Verulam, near the Hemstead road, at the entrance of the Camlet-way, would correspond exactly with the Vesuvius gate in Pompeii, and the crater of the volcano, with regard to the shape of the city and its distance, would come at Langley Bury. In the case of the Campanian city the sea represents the fishpool of Verulam, but it extended on another side also—viz., on that here facing St. Stephen's Church. The dimensions are most strikingly similar in both cities. The length of Pompeii is 4300 ft.; of Verulam, 1488 ft. The width of Pompeii is 2400 ft.; of Verulam, 2541 ft.—the area of the former being 167 acres, and of the latter 190 acres. But the shape is most singular, and this can be best understood by applying the plan of one to the other. It seems as if the municipal authorities of our British town had taken the Campanian city as their model. So in the street's a similar agreement seems to exist, both as to position and width. In both cases they seem to run nearly at right angles along the axes of the ellipse, and range from 21 ft. to 27 ft. in width. Verulam, however, has the advantage of the greatest regularity, being built evidently on one formal plan—as the American new cities are nowadays. The theatre of Verulam not only occupies the same relative position, but is, singularly enough, nearly the same size as that of its model, being 193 ft. 3 in. in diameter, against 195 ft. approximately in Pompeii. Mr. Wright estimates twenty rows of seats here; in the Italian example there appears to have been twenty-two rows, not including those with in the precincts of the orchestra, which in Verulam appears to be 70 ft., against 62 ft. in the other. The distance from the stage to the back is the same in both cases. The stage in the Italian theatre is, however, much wider than in ours; so is the post-proscenium; the walls of our theatre at the side of the stage are placed at an angle, which is a difference. Both theatres appear to have been richly adorned with frescoes and marbles. At Verulam slabs of the latter material, 13-16ths of an inch thick, are found, and appear to resemble the material used for lining the fountain's basin at the famous Roman villa at Bignor, in Sussex. It is worth while remembering that at Pompeii a second and smaller theatre exists close to the large one. Perhaps further explorations may show a similar one here; it should come on the northern side. The presence of this unique and interesting relic throws much light upon the manners and customs of our Romano-British ancestors. That civilisation could have been of no contemptible kind which enabled the inhabitants of this remote province to appreciate the dance of Tacitus and Terence, and the cadence of a Greek chorus. Remembering that every Roman town in Britain seems to have possessed an amphitheatre dedicated to the less humane pastimes of the gladiator, in Verulam alone has a refined Greek stage been discovered. The position of the amphitheatre in Verulam has been promised us by an eminent local antiquary, so I will not speculate on its site. It stood, to judge from other cases, outside the walls, and Mr. Harris has pointed to a hollow between the town and St. Stephen's which deserves attention. I refrain from any observations, however, pending further explorations. The streets of Verulam seem to have been composed of gravel; on the top of this may be seen a quantity of oyster and mussel shells, which are always found in Roman towns; on this latter comes a debris of burnt wood, the charred remains of the fallen rafters; then fallen walls and the Italian fragments with the roofs. Large quantities of the fresco-paintments may also be seen. The information on

thin finishing coat of plaster, is very perfect; it is generally of a cream or white tone, with brown, red, and blue stripes, as in Pompeii, and sometimes painted with flowers. In the field where the theatre stands, which is still called the "black ground"—probably from the quantity of burnt wood found there—I am informed by the tenant the plough frequently brings up a quantity of tessellæ, showing that the pavements are very near the surface. It would be trespassing beyond the province of this paper to enter into any disquisition respecting the roads in the vicinity, yet I cannot help remarking upon the footways, one of which leads from the western gate towards Gorhambury, and another of which may now be seen in Beech-bottom, which points towards Verulam, and no doubt formed part of the Camlet-way. These curious sunk roadways were one of the peculiar features of republican Rome, and they have lately been explored by Mr. J. H. Parker, and explained by him and Dr. Fabio Gori for the British Archaeological Society of Rome. It is singular to find similar works in Verulam, and their precise object cannot be explained satisfactorily; yet their existence here proves the connection which existed between our ancestors and the rising capital of the world at a much earlier period than history records. One question has, I think, been determined by our recent explorations, and that is the existence of the wall on the Fishpool side, the remains of which may be seen on the property adjoining Major Gape's house. The pool itself must have formed an extensive lake, and in Gough's "Camden" mention is made of subterranean arched chambers running under the water; it is also stated that Abbot Aldred found on the banks oaken planks fastened with nails and pitched over, also ships' tackle, fir oars, rusty anchors, and so forth, showing that the water was deep enough for navigation of some sort; a road probably passed between it and the wall. In conclusion, I would call attention to the fresco-painting, and trust that if there is any chemist amongst our congress he will be induced to make an analysis of its composition. What substance could have been employed so durable as to withstand not only the action of the fire, but also the damp of fifteen centuries? I believe the ancients employed wax mixed with oil in a warm state. The subject is one of much interest. Finally, I venture to hope that the labours of this association may lead to the full explanation of this most interesting relic of antiquity—Verulam.

## Literature.

*The Lady of Latham: Being the Life and Original Letters of Charlotte De la Trémoille, Countess of Derby.* By Madame GUIZOT DE WITT. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Everybody, we suppose—at least, every reader of English history—must be familiar with the details of the heroic defence of Latham House, Lancashire, by the Countess of Derby against the Roundheads during the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament; and everybody who knows the facts must feel profound admiration for the lady who so stoutly did what she deemed her duty, even though it may be thought that her heroism, like that of many others, was exhibited in a questionable cause. In this work Madame Guizot de Witt undertakes to tell the story of Charlotte De la Trémoille's life, mainly as derived from her own letters, but with the aid of Seacombe's "Account of the House of Stanley," M. Guizot's "History of the English Revolution," Captain Edward Halsall's "Journal of the Siege of Latham House," and other sources of information; and, save for the strong sympathy with the Cavaliers evinced throughout, and the somewhat one-sided view the authoress in consequence takes of political events and characters at that eventful epoch, we are bound to say that she tells her story well enough. But to the bias that shows itself at every point we must take most emphatic exception. It shows that Madame Guizot de Witt is not an historian, but simply an enthusiast carried away by admiration for the subject of her memoir. The book, however, is written of a lady, by a lady, and we fancy, must be mainly designed for the reading of ladies; and therefore criticism is disarmed, else we could point out numerous passages in which a false and unfair view of men and events is conveyed. To do so is the less necessary, considering that, after the works of Macaulay, Carlyle, D'Aubigny, and others on the same period, it is too late now to represent Cromwell merely as a cruel, tyrannical, canting, ambitious hypocrite; or Charles I. as frank, generous, and open-hearted. The world has better means of forming a just estimate of these two leading actors in the great drama of the seventeenth century than this book supplies; so the bias that pervades it is little likely to influence men's minds nowadays. We may therefore pass that matter over, and content ourselves with saying that the Lady of Latham (the daughter of a grand old French noble family, the Trémoilles of Thouars; the daughter, too, through her mother, of the great house of Nassau, and the wife of one of England's most powerful nobles) was in most respects worthy of her position; and, though far from profound in her knowledge of political polity, and narrow in her sympathies, inasmuch as they were all on the side of high birth and privilege, she seems to have been actuated by a sense of what she deemed duty, and was deeply penetrated by religious feeling—which did not, however, prevent her from eagerly seeking, after the Restoration, the lives of those who had been concerned in the condemnation and execution of the Earl, her husband, and ascribing her thirst for vengeance to a desire to uphold the dignity of the Crown and vindicate patriotic principles by promoting the welfare and safety of the country! The main interest of the book, of course, hinges on the defence of Latham House, and, after that, on the last hours of the Countess's husband, James, Earl of Derby, who was evidently a high-spirited gentleman; as, indeed, however much we may differ from their politics, have been all his race, the present representative of the family included. With the death of the Earl the interest of the book declines, though we have more of the Countess's letters; but as these relate principally to family affairs—the noble lady's own poverty, her anxiety about securing suitable marriages for her daughters, and complaints of the conduct of her eldest son and his wife (whom her mother-in-law detested as heartily as she did the Roundheads, and all because she thought the young man had "married beneath him"), the later portion of the book fails to secure attention, and the reader is tempted to close it before reaching the concluding page. For details of the life and troubles of this notable woman we must refer the reader to the book itself, where they will be found set forth in a sufficiently pleasing, if not always faultless artistic manner. The work is embellished by a portrait of the Countess.

*The Queen of the Adriatic; or, Venice Past and Present.* By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS. London: T. Nelson and Sons.

Venice is associated in the popular British mind with Lord Byron and poetry; with gondolas gliding over silvery moonlit waters—gondolas, on whose soft, velvety cushions voluptuous lovers recline listening to the lascivious tinkling of music struck by the jewelled hand that at the marble landing-place is ever ready to grasp the assassinating stiletto! Such, in good sooth, is not the Venice of the book now before us. It is the history of a glorious city, and the record of a brave and virtuous people who fell away from goodness and liberty and became a by-word and a shame throughout the world because of the mischief that successful commerce has a tendency—or is supposed to have a tendency—to work upon the soul of man. The reader of this work will be powerfully impressed by the admonition and warning contained in its pages, and, peradventure, he may discern signs amongst ourselves of those evils which arise from the over-prosperity of a great commercial nation. He will see portrayed heroism and devotion such as England displayed in the reign of Elizabeth, and commercial prosperity to follow, like that which has been witnessed in Queen Victoria's reign; along with that come the curse attending greed of gain, and "religious lukewarmness and commercial dishonesty." By-and-by the nation will not fight for God or humanity. First it was God, and in that they found gain; now it is gain without

God; and, close upon the establishment of this fatal subversion, the forsaken of God and conscience drift gradually into universal ruin and degradation. Such is a hasty outline of the history of the Adriatic Queen, as portrayed in the pages before us. The work itself, impressive and vigorous, may be earnestly recommended, not only for the grace of its workmanship, but for the lesson it conveys to men and nations.

*The Vision of Socrates, and Other Poems.* By CHARLES WOOD CHAPMAN. London: Provost and Co.

If the true office of a critic be to condemn all that comes before him in the shape of poetry which falls short of the standard set up in his own mind by the study of the British poets whose works outlive the mutations of time and public taste, his task would be, of all others, the most ungracious. He might in that case lay ruthless hands upon much poetic ware that the present generation of readers hold sacred, and he certainly would take strange liberties with more names than that of Martin Tupper; but, fortunately, the critic can easily be excused if he temporise and leave time to settle the real value of contemporary poetry, seeing that the critics of former times notoriously failed to form true estimates of the poetic works of their day and generation. There is, however, a kind of poetry which will not bear comparison with any standard nor brook temporising, lest in the very process it vanish away. Like the chirrup of the grasshopper by the wayside, if it do not very much increase the harmony of the grove, at all events it indicates the state of the weather. Such is the poetry of Mr. Chapman. There is in it nothing wild, sensual, or outrageous; not any pictures of wickedness in high places, like those to be met with in Chastelard; no heart-breaking tale of innocent bigamy, as in the case of "Enoch Arden"; nor is there a story of lawless love, such as that which charmed in "The Book and the Ring." The matter is mainly historical, and the manner good enough for the reading of an archbishop.

*The Book of Ready-Made Speeches.* By CHARLES HINDLEY. London: George Routledge and Sons.

According to the preface to this book of speeches, John Bright, the prince of public speakers, sympathises with the scope and design of the author to a very great extent, and, indeed, upon a remarkable occasion the right hon. gentleman publicly expressed his convictions upon the subject of ready-made speeches; at the same time—by accident, as it would appear—he took his hearers into confidence regarding his habit, while waiting for trains, of peeping at bookstalls. John Bright was on his way to Birmingham for the purpose of delivering a speech, and while waiting for a train at Rochdale station he cast his eye over the book-stall, and there he discovered a book of speeches, an immense collection of "Model Speeches for all Occasions." Pursuing Mr. Bright's own account of the incident, we find the great orator was "much tempted to buy" a copy; and, says he, "in fact, the book was of that character that I thought it exactly suited my case, and I hesitated a little whether it might not be a good speculation, but last of all I thought I would rely upon my own unaided efforts." In setting forth this example in his preface, the author warns his reader that "all persons are not in the same position as the right hon. member." We should think not! and, seeing that the book under review contains speeches ready made upon all subjects and suitable for all occasions, it were far better if you will put yourself in the way of speechmaking, for which, for our part, we never saw the necessity in nine cases out of ten) to lay down your shilling at once and possess the article, than stand at the book-stall hesitating, in the vain hope that when you are chairman at a public dinner, or called upon to answer for the bride-maid at a wedding-breakfast, you will, like John Bright, succeed in delivering a rational speech by your "own unaided efforts." At the same time, we cannot help thinking that the man who cannot "a plain, unvarnished tale deliver" on needful occasion, would do wisely if he obeyed the dictum of common sense, and went not where speeches were called for. The necessity for using "Complete Letter-Writers" or "Books of Ready-made Speeches" is, to our mind, a conclusive proof of woeful lack of brain—a lack, however, which unfortunately is common, and therefore, we suppose, must be supplied by such devices as these.

*Constance Aylmer.* By H. F. P. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

"Constance Aylmer" is a story of the seventeenth century, which begins in America amongst the old Dutch settlers and English Puritan fathers and ends in England during the din and turmoil of Oliver's reign. There is throughout the whole story a winsome tone of refined Puritanism, as far removed as possible from the "praise-the-Lord-bare-bones" ideal; and, in the opening chapters, scenes of early American life and sentiment, drawn with an artistic, skilful, and gentle hand. The loveliness—and of that there is abundance, whether whispered amongst the vine-covered farm-houses of Long Island or progressing to a due consummation amidst the entanglements and temptations of London—is high-minded, fair, and honourable, with just enough trial and suffering to draw out the grace and moral beauty of Constance, the heroine. The evil and disturbing principle, without which it is impossible to frame a useful religion or construct an interesting love tale, is represented by one Edgardo Percy, whose picturesque evil-doing, like a passing thunderstorm, sweetens the love-laden atmosphere, and serves to raise thoughts of Heaven's dispensation amongst the children of men. From a private conversation between Constance and Aunt Deborah—a fine example of womanhood, and a "Friend"—take the following regarding Edward, who is truly in love with Constance, but possessed by the "green-eyed monster":—

If Edward is jealous-minded, then must not shut thine eyes to it. It will mar all thy happiness and his. Be a true woman, and tell him his fault wisely, and help him to mend. Is not thy courage sufficient? I spoke plainly once, and ever so gently; yet he was angry. My child, it is better to pluck the thistles now, if they do sting thee; else they will overgrow and destroy all thy love-blossoms. Edward's affection will be a torment rather than a joy in thy future if he persists in this wise.

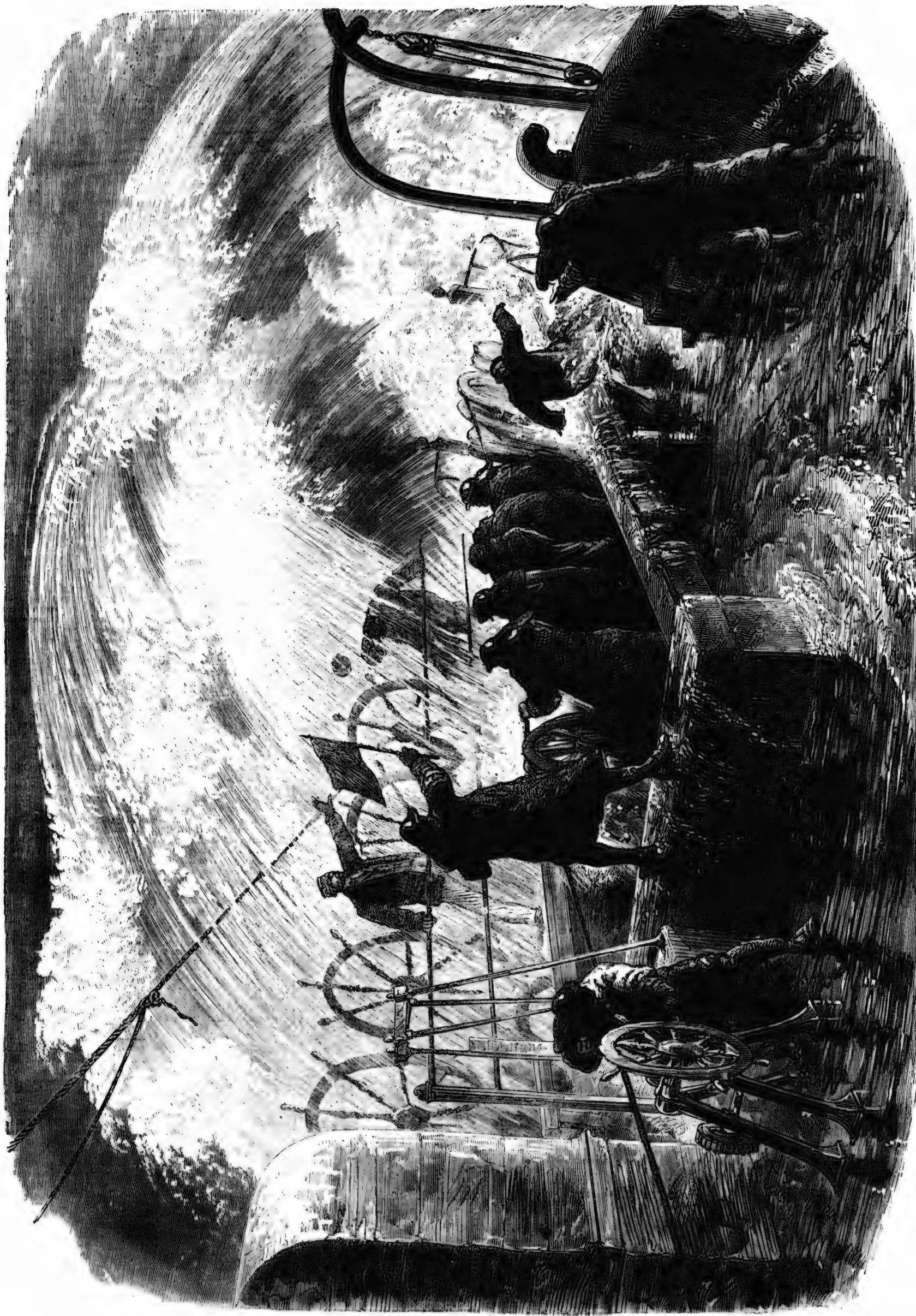
In this wise, however, Edward does persist; and how he thereby lost his love, with much more matter of interest, will be found in the book.

*Our Common Insects. First Steps to Entomology.* By Mrs. E. W. COX. London: Robert Hardwicke.

This is the second edition of a very interesting and popularly-written treatise on the insects familiar to us in our every-day life; some of which, indeed, are more familiar than agreeable. The book is liberally illustrated, and has been composed rather with the hope of inducing students to peruse more elaborate works than with any claim to originality. The authoress tells us that she has "endeavoured to give, in as condensed a form as possible, a history of the common insects of this country, with their popular names, as well as their less familiar titles of foreign derivation." And it is but bare justice to say that she has succeeded very well in her effort. Mrs. Cox has also taken pains to point out uses which the creatures she treats of serve, and has even been able, in the fullness of her favour for the insect world, to show that certain household pests, which we need not name, have at least this good influence, that they keep the housewife on the alert as to cleanliness, and thus promote, in an indirect way, the wholesomeness and comfort of our dwellings. We dare say *Materfamilias* and her housemaids, while engaged in their annual grand "house-cleaning," will be inclined to think that the force of kindness could go little further than this. The book deserves careful perusal.

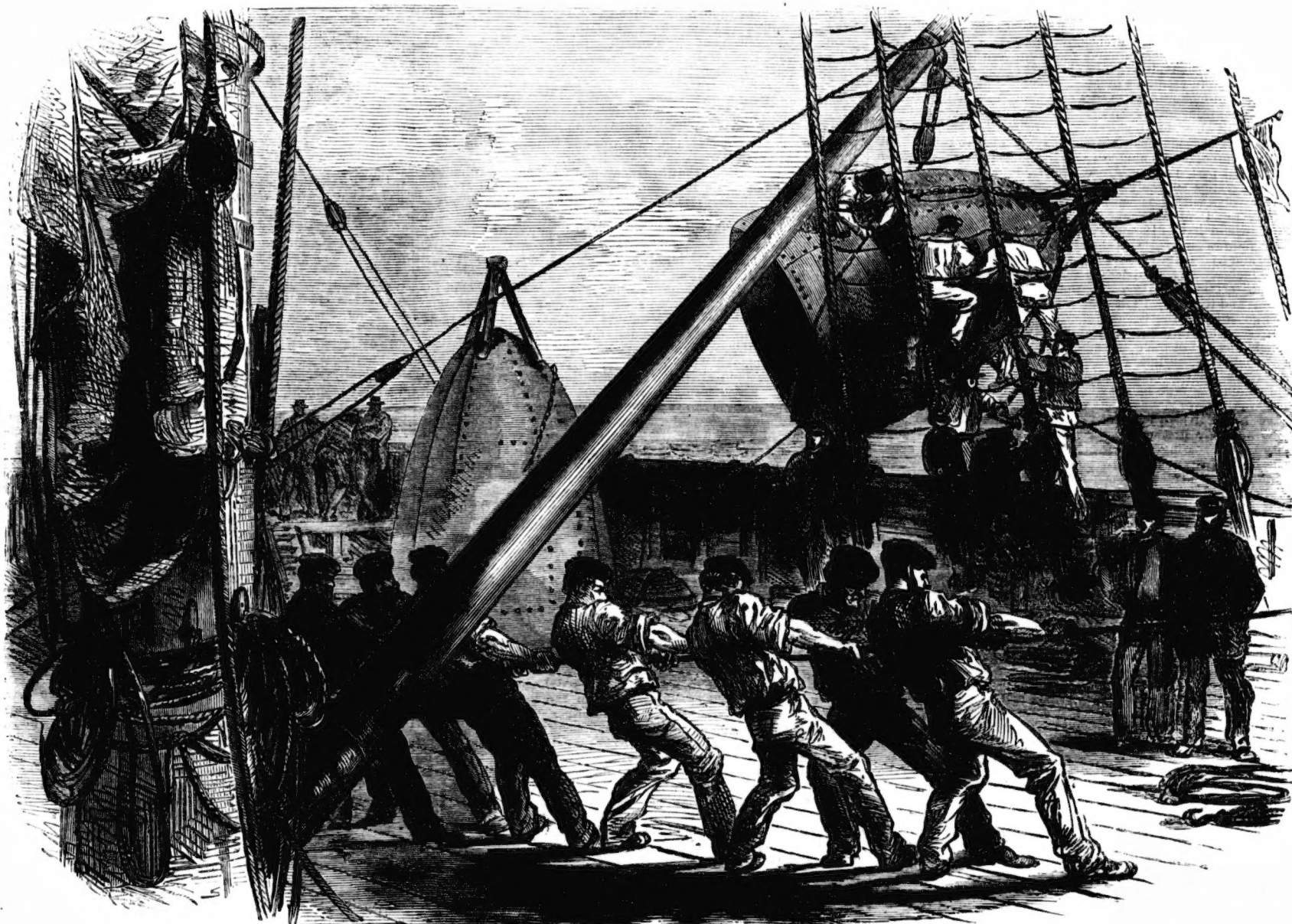
**STATE OF THE THAMES.**—In the annual report of the Thames Conservators reference is made to the condition of the river near the main drainage outfalls of Barking and Crossness. They also call attention to the fact that a considerable portion of the sewage of the metropolis north of the Thames still continues to pass into the river between Chelsea and the Isle of Dogs. In the ensuing session application will be made to Parliament for leave to remove the obstruction to the navigation now caused by Battersea and Fulham Bridges.





INCIDENTS OF THE LAYING OF THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE THE GREAT EASTERN IN A STORM.





LAUNCH OF THE BUOY BEARING THE ABANDONED CABLE.

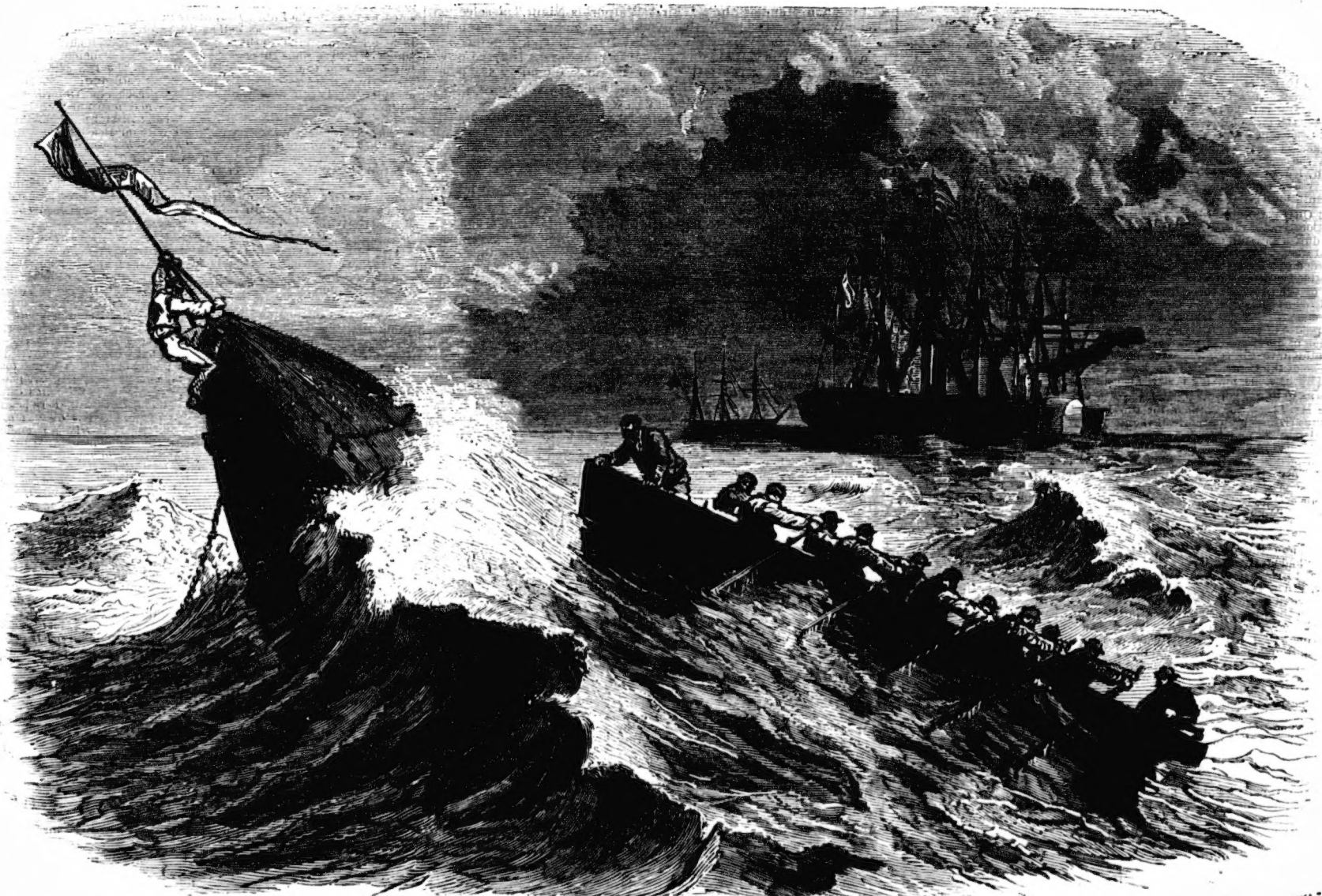
**THE LAYING OF THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.**

We have already in part described the incidents of the laying of the French Atlantic cable that are depicted in our Engravings; but, for the sake of clearness, it may be as well, perhaps, to reproduce the portion of the narrative that refers to the Illustrations we this week publish. These events took place on June 30, and are thus detailed in the diary of the correspondent of the *Daily News*—

"July 1.—The weather was so bad yesterday that it was impos-

sible to sit down quietly and record the events of the day, notwithstanding that they were numerous and, as will be seen, deeply interesting. On the afternoon of the 29th the weather began to change; the sky was overcast, and a breeze sprang up from the south. This continued to increase till, by ten or eleven p.m. (when most of us 'turn in'), it was blowing half a gale of wind. Although one could not help thinking that if any fault occurred during the continuance of the high wind all might not go so well with the cable, still those whose duties did not oblige them to

keep a night watch managed to forget the many perils that do environ an Atlantic telegraph till the gong aroused them from their slumbers at five a.m. on the morning of the 30th. The ship was stopped, and picking up was commenced as quickly and as easily as on any other occasion, but the movement of the ship was several times greater than it had been at former times when picking up had become necessary. The wind had increased in the night, and now it was blowing a gale, and, in order to keep the stern of the ship directly over the line of the cable it was



RECOVERING THE BUOY BEARING THE CABLE.



necessary to back her almost at full speed directly against both wind and waves. This, of course, made her kick and heave now and again tremendously, and three or four times she shipped green seas over her stern, fairly drenching those on duty there, and breaking the little gallery around the stern V-wheel, which certainly is not less than 30 ft. above the level of the water. Orders were given to be in readiness to buoy the cable if necessary; but, as the fault was pronounced to be close at hand, the process of picking up was continued—and most successfully and uninterruptedly continued—till about five knots had come on board; when, a heavier sea than usual striking the ship, she gave a kick so sudden and severe that the cable was unable to bear the extra strain thrown upon it, and it parted on board, some 200 ft. beyond the drum. All check being thus suddenly removed from the cable, the drum began to revolve with great rapidity, and the broken end to make frightfully rapid progress towards the stern of the ship, over which it would have disappeared in a very few seconds had not the stout fellows on duty with the stoppers put forth their utmost strength, and so managed to save the French Atlantic cable literally by a few inches. The buoy was in readiness, and in an incredibly short space of time the buoy-rope was made fast to the end of the cable and the buoy itself cast adrift. Two other buoys were then let go—one by the Great Eastern and another by the Scanderla—to serve as mark-buoys should any accident befall the buoy which held the end of the cable and grappling become necessary. Were I paid by the line, I think I might legitimately make a small fortune by devoting myself to a description of the gale of wind which had been blowing, and by telling how well the big ship behaved. That it was a gale of wind—and a real gale, too—even the nautical men confessed. Some of the landsmen who were taking their first cruise, and who listened with strange curiosity to the roaring music of the wind, and saw with eager eyes the billows that seemed to boil around us, and the horizon, dark and hazy, contracting each moment to a narrower circle, might have dignified it with the name of hurricane. While it lasted it was a stiff breeze, and those who were on board the Chiltern must have thought so, for she pitched and rolled tremendously, and gave us (as also did the Scanderla in a less degree) alternate views of her deck and keel. The Great Eastern behaved as she alone could behave under such circumstances. She was not absolutely steady, of course, but rolled tolerably freely and pitched slightly now and again. During the whole time that the wind continued we were able to assemble at mess and take our meals not only without discomfort or inconvenience but even with great decorum and perfect regularity (there being no absentees on the sick list). Judging from the very lively movements of our consort ships, eating and drinking on board them could have been nothing short of an acrobatic feat, and only to be accomplished by the very oldest and most experienced of tars. How is it, I wonder, that the Great Eastern has been such a failure as a passenger-ship? The Chiltern had the misfortune to lose one of her life-boats, which was washed away by a sea. Towards the afternoon the weather moderated and has continued to do so during the night and up to the present time; and the more sanguine among us have strong hopes of being able to pick up the buoy to-morrow and proceed on our journey.

"July 2.—By six o'clock this morning 'the tempest had dwindled to a calm,' and, all being prepared, a boat was lowered with a few experienced 'hands' in her, who soon managed to attach the chain of the buoy to a stout rope conveyed from the ship. The latter was then cast adrift, and once more the cable, banished for a time, was hanging from the Great Eastern. Picking up then commenced, and by half-past seven the end of the cable had come over the stern of the ship, and an hour later the electricians pronounced the fault to be on board. Splicing commenced forthwith, and by 10.30, to the unspeakable delight of everyone, we were again 'paying out' and making our way westward. This was the first time in the history of submarine telegraphy that a cable had been cut, buoyed, and picked up again in such deep water during the process of laying. Although, as an engineering feat, it is not to be named with the famous grappling of 1866, still as an accomplished fact it is scarcely less important. We had already seen that, in calm weather, with the necessary machinery, there was no real difficulty in picking up a cable in 2500 fathoms; and now Sir Samuel Canning had shown us that, should the weather be unfavourable for immediate recovery, it was comparatively easy, in skilful hands, to buoy the cable in a gale of wind, and then, when the storm abated, to pick up the buoy and resume operations."

**REPRESENTATION OF CAITHNESS.**—Mr. Traill, who has been suffering from ill-health for some time, has resigned his seat for the county of Caithness. He unsuccessfully contested the constituency in 1857, and was elected in 1861, and has since retained the seat. A singular incident in Mr. Traill's Parliamentary life happened last year. At great personal inconvenience, and at some risk to his life, the hon. gentleman remained in the House for the memorable division of April 4, when the first vote was taken on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church resolutions. In the first division, which was taken on Lord Stanley's amendment, Mr. Traill voted with his party; but in the second, on the main question, he was, through a misapprehension, led by a brother Liberal into the Tory lobby, and the former majority was thus reduced by four. His nephew is a candidate for the representation of Caithness.

**THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF THE NAVY.**—Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., the Chief Constructor of the Navy, is ill, from the result of his close attention to his duties at Whitehall, and has gone to Paris, where he will remain several weeks. Within the last few days the Lords of the Admiralty have forwarded two letters to Mr. Reed, in which their Lordships express their unqualified satisfaction with the results of the recent performances under steam of the iron-clad turret-ship *Monarch* (seven), 1100 horse-power, just completed at Chatham, and the *Inconstant*, iron wood-cased frigate, built at Portsmouth. Their Lordships have likewise informed Mr. Reed that, in consequence of the great saving to the country which has resulted from the adoption of his system of constructing ironclads, and as a mark of the value they attach to his services, they have been pleased, with the full concurrence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Treasury, to increase his salary by £500, making it £1700 per annum.

**LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.**—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Ryde, before Mr. Blake, the Coroner for the Isle of Wight, on the body of Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, an American yachtman, of New York, who had come to England for the purpose of taking part in the regatta. At Cowes the deceased had purchased the steam-yacht *Hawk*, of 142 tons, and he was recently elected a member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. The following evidence was given at the inquest:—Mr. James Gordon Bennett, owner of the yacht *Dauntless*, said he had known the deceased about ten days, since his arrival at Cowes. He had seen him about three years ago in New York. He believed the deceased lived in London, but he did not know his age. On the previous night he dined, at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, with the deceased, who was lodging at 35, Pier-street. The witness, Mr. Homans, and the deceased left the club together about twelve o'clock. As they had no rooms, the deceased offered to allow the witness and Mr. Homans to sleep in his sitting-room. They all three went up stairs together. In a few minutes witness went down stairs, leaving Mr. Homans and deceased up stairs. When he got to the front door he saw a body lying partly on the pavement and partly in the road. Mr. Homans and the witness's servant ran down stairs, and said that Mr. Grinnell had fallen out of the window. He immediately went to the window and assisted in carrying the body up stairs. Blood was streaming from the back of the head. A medical man was sent for immediately, and Dr. Ollard came. The deceased was quite sober when the witness left the room. Mr. Sheppard Homans, of New York, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Bennett. He added that after Mr. Bennett went down stairs the deceased had an impression that Mr. Bennett was going to look for another room rather than intrude on his kindness, and he said, "I will see; I will get out on the balcony." He then drew up the venetian blinds, opened the window, and stepped out. He disappeared, and witness, not hearing or seeing anything of him, looked out of the window. Seeing no balcony, the thought flashed across his mind that he had fallen out. He looked out of the window and then ran down stairs and found the body lying under the window. He felt the pulse and found it perfectly motionless. In his opinion death had been instantaneous. He was sure he was quite sober, and wished to state that as strongly as words could convey it. Dr. Ollard said that he was sent for shortly after two o'clock, and found deceased quite dead, evidently from a fracture in the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and appended to it an opinion that the window was in an unsafe condition and required protection. At the request of Sir J. Burgoyne, their foreman, they expressed on behalf of the whole British community, and especially of the yachtmen, their sorrow at the untoward accident to one of their visitors.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

ENGLISH Opera proper, for which there is no place in London, has taken refuge at Paris, where Mr. Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" is about to be produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, with Mr. Hohlner in the part of the tenor. In the meanwhile, the close of the Italian Opera season in London has been followed by a considerable display of enterprise on behalf not of English opera, but of Italian, French, and German opera performed in the English language. The Crystal Palace presents us with "La Sonnambula" in English; the Olympic Theatre, with Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris" in English; the Princess's Theatre, with Handel's "Acis and Galatea" in English. Handel's serenata derives a certain English character from the poem, by Gay, to which the illustrious composer adapted his music. Genuine English music, moreover, has been added to the German master's work, which, in its original form, seems to have been considered incomplete. The late Mr. Thomas Cook—famously known as "Tom Cook"—who made a point of enriching every score which passed through his hands in the character of orchestral conductor, did not neglect the opportunity of improving Handel when the turn of "Acis and Galatea" arrived. In retaining even one piece of the additional music composed by "Tom Cook," for "Acis and Galatea," a manager who professes to represent the "Acis and Galatea" of Handel takes a liberty which must be severely condemned. It may be hoped, however, that at future representations the supplementary composition of "Tom Cook" will be discarded, and "Acis and Galatea" restored to its original form. It has been already suggested that the "scene of the rolling wave," which forms an important feature in one of the most brilliant spectacles ever produced on the stage, might be presented during the performance of the overture; and this suggestion really cuts away from the music of "Tom Cook" all right to further existence. As to the music of Handel, it is for the most part admirably given; and the orchestra, in particular, does its work to perfection, under the able direction of Mr. J. L. Hatton. The choruses, too, are finely sung, not only with accuracy and with due attention to light and shade, but also with good dramatic expression. This was equally remarkable in "Mourning, all ye Muses," so solemn in character, and in the tender pastoral, "Oh! the Pleasures of the Plains." Miss Blanche Cole, the young lady who recently appeared with success in "La Sonnambula" and other operas at the Crystal Palace, represents Galatea very effectively. In the first important solo, "Hush, ye pretty, warbling choir," the clear tones of her fresh soprano voice produced a most favourable impression, which was fully confirmed by her subsequent performance in "As when the dove" and "Heart, the seat of soft delight." The principal tenor, Mr. Vernon Rigby, as Acis, and the second tenor, Mr. Montem Smith, as Damon, were alike successful, the former being encored in "Love sounds the alarm" and the latter in "Would you gain the tender creature." Herr Formes, the representative of the monster Polyphemus, was sufficiently monstrous. He has the voice of a giant, and uses it like a giant—that is to say, with almost superhuman energy. For that reason, no doubt, he failed to gain the customary encore in "O, Ruddier than the cherry," which, like all melodies for the voice, should be sung, not roared. At the end of the performance there was a special call for Miss Blanche Cole and Mr. J. L. Hatton, who appeared in company to receive the congratulations of a very crowded audience. Independently of the music, "Acis and Galatea," as produced by Mr. Vining, could not fail to prove attractive, from the beauty and picturesqueness of the scenery. The scenery painted by Clarkson Stanfield for the version of "Acis and Galatea" produced by Mr. Macready at Drury Lane, in 1842, left its mark in the memory of playgoers, and Stanfield's celebrated designs have now been imitated skilfully and most effectively by Mr. F. Lloyd and Mr. W. Hann. Mr. Calcott, too, has painted for the piece a new and very beautiful drop curtain, in which he brings together Caracci's "Galatea Rising from the Sea," the same master's "Flight of Acis and Galatea," and Poussin's "Polyphemus on the Rock."

The Worcester Triennial Musical Festival is to be held on Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10. On the first day (Tuesday) "Elijah" will be given; on Wednesday, Mr. Sullivan's "Prodigal Son" and a selection from "Judas Maccabæus;" on Thursday, the *Solemn Mass* of Rossini and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and, on Friday, "The Messiah." At the concert of Tuesday evening Mr. J. F. Barnett's "Ancient Mariner" will be performed, with Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas as solo singers. On Wednesday evening the concert programme will include Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," a selection from Weber's "Oberon," the overture to Sullivan's "Sapphire Necklace," and a composition entitled "Hommage à Rossini" are to be given. The third and last evening programme is made up of selections from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," including the overture, and from the works of Meyerbeer, Donizetti, Rossini, Purcell, Beethoven, Verdi, Bellini, Randegger, &c.

As usual, at the end of the musical season for executants the musical season for publishers begins. Messrs. Cocks are issuing a series of Scripture narratives, of which the first, "Mary Magdalene," is set to easy but, in many passages, very expressive music by "Sidore."

Messrs. Boosey have brought out "The Children's Choral Book," edited by the Rev. C. Beere—a very cheap, very well-arranged collection of thirty interesting juvenile pieces, from various sources, harmonised for three voices. The same publishers have given us a new edition of Mr. Sullivan's "Cradle Song" from the burlesque opera of "Cox and Box." Instead of "new edition" we should, perhaps, say "new version." Mr. Sullivan's charming melody being now fitted with entirely new words, not of a broadly comic but of a sentimental character. "Birds in the Night" is the title given to this serious transformation of a comic song. Messrs. Boosey, who seem to be publishers in ordinary to the illustrious Offenbach, have also issued two sets of quadrilles—full of good dance tunes—based respectively on that composer's "Vert-Vert" and "L'Île de Tulipatan."

**PUBLIC MORTUARIES.**—At an inquest held on Monday in Clerkenwell Dr. Hardwicke, the Coroner, spoke strongly of the necessity of carrying out the provisions of the Sanitary Act of 1866, which provides for the establishment of public mortuaries. The condition of the parish dead-houses was, he said, disgraceful. The jury were of the same opinion as the Coroner. The report of Dr. Little, medical officer to the Whitechapel Board of Works, calls attention to the necessity for a similar provision in that district—a want which was pressed on the attention of the board more than two years ago.

**THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.**—A circular from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received by the various Australian Governors announcing that it is the intention of the Home Government to withdraw from Australia all but one regiment of infantry. This regiment is to be thus distributed:—New South Wales, four companies; Victoria, two companies; South Australia, two companies; Queensland, one company; Tasmania, one company. A battery of artillery is to remain at Sydney, and the Government of Victoria can, if it wishes, have another at Melbourne. It has been at the same time intimated that the colonies must soon be prepared to pay the full expense of their own military defence.

**THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The number of new members returned to the House of Commons since the dissolution of November, 1862, has now been increased to twenty-five, not taking account of thirteen re-elections. The new members are Mr. R. H. Hunt (as to whose election there was at first some uncertainty), Horsham; Mr. Drax, Wareham; Colonel Wilmot, South Derbyshire; Mr. Bruce, Renfrewshire; Mr. T. Whitworth, Drogheda; the Marquis of Hartington, Radnor; Mr. E. Miall, Bradford; Major Anson, Bewdley; Mr. C. Phipps, Westbury; Baron L. N. Rothschild, London; Sir H. Johnstone, Scarborough; Mr. H. James, Taunton; Mr. C. W. Hoskyns, Hereford; Colonel Clive, Hereford; Mr. E. K. Hornby, Blackburn; Mr. H. M. Feilden, Blackburn; Major Walker, Dumfriesshire; the Earl of March, West Sussex; Lord Hyde, Brecknock; Mr. M. Guest, Youghal; Mr. Horsman, Liskeard; Mr. Salt, Stafford; Captain Talbot, Stafford; Mr. C. Seely, Nottingham; and Mr. A. Seymour, Salisbury. Of the twenty-five new members returned, seventeen are Liberals and eight are Conservatives; they succeeded sixteen Liberals and nine Conservatives, so that during the last nine months the Liberals have gained by elections one, counting two on a division. Nine seats are now vacant—Norwich, 1; Dublin, 1; Cashel, 1; Sligo, 1; Bridgewater, 2; Beverley, 2; and Caithness, 1. Of these nine seats, five were held by Conservatives and four by Liberals.

## KING'S COLLEGE.

AN important scheme for the extension of technical education will come into operation in the ensuing session of the evening-class department of this college. It has been drawn up by the Principal (the Rev. Dr. Barry), the Dean of the department (Professor Leone Levi), and the board of professors and lecturers, and is intended to prepare students, as far as possible, for the professions and trades respectively of the law, the Civil Service, mercantile, chemical manufacture, engineering and mining, and architecture. Special diplomas will be granted to such students as shall pass satisfactorily through each course, and every effort will be made to obtain recognition of the diplomas by the heads of offices and the great employers of labour in each department. To obtain an entrance into the technical classes the student will be required either to pursue a course of general education for a year, comprising English, arithmetic, or elementary mechanics, Latin, or one modern language, and pass a satisfactory examination therein; or to pass a similar examination in any three of the subjects on entering the evening-class department. When the student has fulfilled this condition he will be at liberty to enter upon a course of technical instruction. If he is intended for the legal profession, it is suggested that he should attend the classes for public reading and speaking, law, commercial and international law, and political economy; if for the Civil Service, English, French, German (or any other modern language), mathematics, logic, international law, and political economy; if for the mercantile profession, as banker, merchant, shipowner, shipbroker, insurance agent, accountant, or actuary, English, French, and German, or any other modern languages; mathematics, geography, commerce and commercial law, and political economy; or, if he wish to obtain a knowledge of the sciences connected with practical art, or to become a chemical manufacturer, metallurgist or miner, engineer or architect, mathematics, mechanics, drawing, physics, elementary chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. The courses should occupy two years, and it is intended to allow students who may show on examination sufficient knowledge of any subject to omit it and substitute another. During the course, or at the end of each scholastic year (from October to June), examinations will be held, and such students only as have obtained certificates of merit in the subjects fixed for each year of the technical course will be allowed to pass on to the next year's studies. At the close of the final examination special diplomas of honour or of merit will be given. In each department of study a special money prize will be given to the student who most highly distinguishes himself in the examination requisite for obtaining the diploma. The course will be open on Friday, Oct. 8, on which evening the Principal will deliver an opening lecture "On the Relations of General and Technical Education;" and there will be a special service in the college chapel on the following Sunday evening, at which the Rev. E. H. Plumtre, Professor of Divinity, will preach. The classes will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 27. In the evening department there are thirty-two classes in all, including, among others, divinity, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, modern languages, geography, arithmetic, writing, mathematics, commercial and international law (Professor Leone Levi); drawing, chemistry, mechanics, physiology, botany, physics, mineralogy and geology, zoology, logic, political economy (Professor Thorold-Rogers), public reading, and law.

**THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—Saturday last was devoted to the private view of the pictures distributed as prizes by the Art-Union of London among its supporters and subscribers for the current year. The gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, which was lent for the occasion, was very fairly attended by visitors; and but one opinion appeared to prevail, that the exhibition was above the average of former years. The pictures of Mr. Frost, A.R.A.; Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A.; Mr. Audsley, A.R.A.; Mr. G. Clarkson Stanfield, and the late Mr. F. Y. Hurlstone, president of the Society of British Artists, attracted considerable attention. Besides the above there was a very fair display of water colours by the leading members of the two societies, and several specimens of Mr. Selous's illustrations to the Rev. C. Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake" were shown upon the walls. These, we understand, are intended for distribution to the members of the Art-Union next year. The exhibition will be open to the members during next week, and to the general public for another week after the expiration of that period.

**THE NEW BISHOP OF SALISBURY.**—Dr. George Moberly, who has been nominated by Mr. Gladstone to the vacant Bishopric of Salisbury, was born about the year 1803, and was educated at Winchester, whence he went to Balliol College, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree there in Easter Term, 1825, obtaining first-class honours in Literis Humanioribus. In the following year he obtained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay, the subject being "Whether a Rude or a Refined Age is the More Favourable to the Production of Works of Fiction." In 1830, and again in 1834, he acted as one of the Public Examiners in the classical schools, and during some years he was Tutor as well as Fellow of Balliol College. In or about 1835 he was appointed to the Head Mastership of Winchester School, from which he retired some three years ago, when the Bishop of Winchester conferred on him the Rectory of Bournemouth, in the Isle of Wight, and the Bishop of Chester gave him a canonry in his cathedral. Dr. Moberly was also on several occasions one of the select preachers at Oxford. He is the author of several works, among which we may mention "An Introduction to Logic;" a pamphlet on "The Studies and Discipline of Public Schools," in the shape of a letter addressed to Sir William Heathcote. He has also published "Practical Sermons;" "An Examination of Dr. Newman's Theory of Development;" "Sermons Preached at Winchester College;" "Discourses on the Sayings of the Great Forty Days;" an "Essay on the Law of the Love of God;" a sermon on "The Unity of the Saints;" and "Remarks on 'Essays and Reviews.'" Dr. Moberly is understood to be a sound but moderate High Churchman, and one who is free from all Ritualistic tendencies.

**A TENANT-FARMER'S TROUBLES.**—A tenant-farmer thus writes to an agricultural contemporary:—"I think the time is not far distant when the rabbits must perish, the hares be disestablished, and the gamekeeper disendowed. For, as a farmer, I can assure you that it will be impossible to go on much longer as at present. Rent gets higher, rates increase, labour gets dearer, and the land gets poorer unless replenished at enormous cost with artificial manure and food. I have had to farm against game for something like twenty years, and can tell you that I am heartily sick of it. Some people tell me, 'You should not take a farm without the right of shooting.' It is all very fine to say that, but what am I to do? If I were to leave my farm to-morrow there are plenty of tenants to be found who would take it, and reap the benefit of my twenty years' improvements; and, besides, I love my home and landlord, whom I have no fault to find with, as he is one of the best in the world. The misfortune is there is a mansion on the estate, and to let that mansion my landlord is obliged to let the shooting of the different farms with it. Every provision is made in our agreements that any reasonable person would think necessary; for instance, it says, 'all damage done by game shall be paid for by the person who rents the shooting;' but next comes the question, how are you to get at that damage? I tell you, Mr. Editor, it is impossible; and we know only too well that it would be ruinous to the best of tenants to offend my lord in attempting to get compensation. The tradesmen who live in large towns know nothing of the evil of the game question; they think the farmer a grumbler. I only wish they knew how dearly they have to pay indirectly for the preservation of game by keeping the poachers in gaol and the loss the country sustains in the damage done to the crops by game."

**PRINCELY GIFT.**—Mr. Josiah Mason, a Birmingham manufacturer, who has amassed a large fortune during a successful career in that town, has just made over to trustees a magnificent building at Erdington, near Sutton Coldfield, to be used as an orphanage for 300 children. The structure itself, which is situated in extensive pleasure-grounds, cost £60,000, and the endowment, consisting of landed estates in and around Birmingham, yearly increasing in value, is estimated at £200,000. The total value of this princely donation is thus £260,000. A set of almshouses for twenty-six women is endowed along with the orphanage. As early as 1858 Mr. Mason began an orphanage and a set of almshouses on a small scale, and the original design has now developed into the magnificent building at Erdington. There is no restriction on candidates, either of locality, condition, or religious persuasion. Provision is made in the deed that all instruction given to the children "shall be confined to the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version, and that no catechism, formularies, or articles of faith, whether of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established, or of any body of professing Christians, shall be taught to the children." The administration of the trust after the founder's death is to be vested in a body of trustees, who must be laymen and Protestants, and one half of whom shall be elected by the town council of Birmingham. The design of the pile of buildings is Lombardic. It occupies, with playgrounds, plantations, gardens, and fields, about thirteen acres of land, lying high on a gravelly soil, well open on all sides, and commanding fine views of the surrounding country, from which its central tower, 200 ft. high, may be seen for many miles. The plan is that of an irregular oblong, presenting a length of 207 ft. at the north-west or entrance front, in Bell-lane, 190 ft. to the north-east, 300 ft. to the east, and 270 ft. to the west side. Every provision has been made for the comfort and happiness of the children.



# BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

MORONY V. LEE.

At the Croydon Assizes, last week, an action, *Morony v. Lee*, was heard. The promise was denied, nor the breach, and there was no justification, so that it was only a question of damages. The defendant, who is a Lieutenant in the 13th Light Infantry, made the acquaintance of the young lady at Gibraltar, where he was stationed, and where she was on a visit. She was of Irish birth and respectable parentage, and, from the appearance of her sister, who was a witness in the case, and from the language of her own letters, she was (as the counsel for the defendant observed) a girl of education and intellect, and of pure and good feelings. He, on the other hand, was of good birth (his uncle being Mr. Lee-Mainwaring), and as they were both about the same age, between twenty-six and twenty-seven, there was everything to encourage the intimacy which arose between them. He paid her attentions, which were received with pleasure; he then paid his addresses to her, which were accepted. He was received among her friends as her acknowledged lover. Their engagement was avowed and understood; they were constantly together, and they became apparently much attached to each other. One or two notes which passed between them at this time were read, which breathed the fondest affection. The time arrived, however, when her visit came to a close, and she returned to her family in Ireland. The young officer accompanied her to the vessel and wrote to her mother a letter, which was read, and in which he avowed his attachment for her. "Now she is gone," he wrote, "I feel it very much; I have seen her constantly every day, and have grown to love her more and more." And he rejoiced that he should soon visit her at her mother's house. This he accordingly did in a few weeks, and he passed some six weeks with her there as her affianced lover. All this time (as her sister stated) she became evidently much attached to him, and it afterwards appeared that she had urged him to communicate the engagement to his parents, and assumed that he had done so. This, however, he had not done, and his parents appeared to have been ignorant of the engagement. On his return to his father's house she heard no more from him for some weeks. This naturally caused her much anxiety; and, after some interval, her mother, anxious on her account, wrote to an aunt of his, with whom she seemed to have become acquainted; and she wrote to the father upon the matter, inclosing the mother's letter; and this, it appeared, was the first intimation he had of it. At all events, so the defendant stated in his letter—that final letter he wrote after leaving her. This he did not write until he had received a very touching letter from her. By this time, as the mother and sister stated, she had become severely affected in health from the bitterness of wounded feeling. She wrote thus:—"I had determined upon not writing to you until I heard from you, but I can no longer forbear from doing so. I have resolved to get up and strive to do so. I pray God not to forsake me. I have no earthly father or brother to care for me. To you I look. As my true earthly protector—too much so for my own peace—I confided everything to you; you are ever nearest to my heart. Everything now seems cold and mysterious to me. My heart feels broken. Why have you not written to me? If I had not written to you for seven weeks would you not have doubted my love? Bring everything home to your own heart. I hope you should come between us. Should you have come to my mother's house if such was not your resolution? My mother will now write everything to your father. How could I do otherwise than trust you implicitly? I never felt reserve for you when you called me your wife. You went to arrange your intended marriage and then to return to me. No one was to influence you. What do your father and mother know of me? They never saw me, and, though they might not consent now, they would consent ultimately when they came to know me. Let me hear from you. I cannot bear the suspense; it is killing me. God forgive you! Your own Annie." To this the defendant wrote the following answer:—"My dearest Annie,—I do not know how I can write, I am in such a state of mind. My father received yesterday your mother's letter. I must tell you first that I had not told him anything about it till he received the letter from my aunt. I was going to tell him at some time. It was a very unwise thing writing about it. My father is so cross at your mamma having written to him. Yesterday he spoke to me in such a way. It was too much. He could not, he said, conceive of my doing such a thing without having told him anything of it. He told me that if I persisted in such a course he would never give me anything, and that I must put an end to it; for he says you cannot wish to starve. So farewell; and whatever may be your earthly fate, in which I shall always feel a deep interest, may you be happy!" To this letter the young lady sent a very touching reply, in these terms:—"I felt as if I could never open your letter. My mother first read me your father's letter to her. I cannot tell my surprise at the result of all my trust in your love. Had you met some person and, knowing nothing about her, been entrapped into a clandestine marriage, there would have been some cause for your father's displeasure. But your engagement with me was not beneath you. You have not been candid enough with your father. I cannot tell you my surprise when I saw that you had never given him a hint of our engagement. He cannot know how strong the ties are between us. You know, when you asked me to be your wife, I begged you to tell them. You said you preferred seeing them, and disliked writing; and you told me you were convinced that your father and mother would love me when they knew me. I was so happy in the assurance of your love. I told you we should be quite happy upon £300 a year, and we agreed that we should have enough even without your father raising your allowance; and, besides, my mother would have given us a house, which would be worth £1000. You said your father had married upon less. Perhaps he thought you were engaged to some foolish, fast girl. When he knew me I am sure he would not have objected. I told you to tell them about it. I said I should have studied to please them both; but I see from his letter that you have told him nothing. . . . If your father had known me he could not have written

such a letter. We had been too long engaged to be separated so easily. You have my heart as fully as when you left me. I shall expect an answer to this. Do not disappoint me. Ever your fond and affectionate Annie." To this letter, however, there was no answer, and the young lady had never heard from the defendant again. Her family, indignant at the treatment she had met with, induced her to bring this action. The jury awarded £2000 damages.

LAMB V. MARCH.

At Manchester, on Tuesday, a case of breach of promise was tried before Mr. Justice Hannay, in which Mr. Higgin, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Holker for the defendant. The plaintiff was Mary Elizabeth Lamb, a young person of twenty-five years of age, living at Rivington. The defendant was John March, a young man carrying on business as a builder at the same place. In November, 1865, the defendant, having obtained the sanction of her mother, began to pay his addresses to Miss Lamb with a view to marriage "if they agreed," as he stated to the mother. During the courtship the plaintiff took a situation as teacher of a Roman Catholic school at £35 a year, but at the defendant's desire she gave it up, and also gave up dressmaking to oblige him. He said he was a Protestant; and at his desire she consented to give up the faith of her fathers, and become a Protestant too. Soon after April, 1868, at his desire, she prepared the wedding dress, and bought it linen for the house which had been provided for them to live in, and which house the defendant had built for them. Some slight disagreement between him and the mother took place about this time, and he threatened proceedings, if necessary, to compel Miss Lamb to complete her contract to marry him, and since then he had married another person. The mother, father, and sister of the plaintiff were put in the witness-box and examined in proof of the case. It appeared the defendant had built four cottages, including one for himself, but that his means were not considerable, and the jury gave the plaintiff £200 damages.

## POLICE.

A YANKEE DIDDLE.—Charles Lee, who described himself as a butler, but who is well-known to the police in a very different character, was charged at Bow-street, last Saturday, with stealing £3 in money and a gold watch and chain, the property of Mr. Charles Lewis Silver, a gentleman residing at Brooklyn, New York, now making the tour of Europe. The prosecutor stated that at about seven on the night of Monday, Aug. 2, he was in the Windsor Castle public-house in Holborn, where he entered into conversation with the prisoner, and began playing some game with pipe-stems with him and two others. It was at first understood that the stakes should be £10, and he put down £3 and owed them £7, but afterwards the stakes were doubled, and he then put down his watch and chain for the difference. He lost, and then prisoner took up the watch and money and ran out, accompanied by the other two. Witness after them, caught the prisoner, and demanded his money, watch, and chain. The prisoner replied that he would go and fetch them. Witness, believing that the prisoner had passed the property to one of his companions, let him go, and waited some time for his return, but was disappointed in that expectation. On Saturday he saw the prisoner getting down from an omnibus. He then demanded the return of his property, and the request not being complied with, he took the prisoner to the station. Mr. Flowers asked what the prisoner and his companion had staked. The prosecutor said he did not notice, but of course he supposed it was money. Mr. Flowers: "You would have taken their money if you had won?" Prosecutor: "Oh! yes." Mr. Flowers: "Well, but if you staked the money and watch, and then you lost, they had, according to this game, a right to take it, and you cannot call it larceny." Prosecutor: "Well, I called it sharping, but at the station-house they asked if I put it down and the prisoner took it up, and I said, 'Yes,' so they told me it was stealing. I never gamed before, and I can't tell how I came to do so then." Detective Dowdell of the E division, one of the officers appointed under the new regulation, said that he was on duty when the prisoner was brought into the station that morning. He searched the prisoner, and found on him a brass watch and chain, seven medals in imitation of sovereigns, two "flash" £10 notes, ten playing cards, two purses, and 5s. in money. In the course of the afternoon he received by post a pawnbroker's duplicate relating to a watch and chain, pledged for £6 10s. An assistant from Mr. Folkard's, pawnbroker, Blackfriars-road, produced the watch and chain, but could not say the prisoner was the person who had pledged it. It was identified by the prosecutor. Mr. Flowers said the case assumed a more serious character from the articles found on the prisoner. When that sort of "money" is staked at a game the intention to defraud is obvious. The case must be remanded.

INDISCRIMINATE VENGEANCE.—At Marylebone, on Monday, John Costello, labourer, was charged with a violent assault upon a woman named Mary Scott. Mr. Moore, of the Associate Institute for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women and Children, watched the case. Complainant said on Saturday night she was out purchasing some fish for her sick child, when the prisoner, a perfect stranger, came up to her, with a stick, and said he would either give her two black eyes or break her head. She requested him to let her go. Instead of doing this, he struck her a tremendous blow in the face with his fist. Police-Constable 232 S stated that he heard loud cries of "Police!" and "Murder!" and distinctly saw the prisoner strike the prosecutrix a blow, from the effects of which she bled most profusely. He was quite sober; and, on the way to the station-house, he said he had done it out of vengeance. He had a spite against some one, and he was bound to strike the first person he came across. He saw the prosecutrix, and he let her have it. The prisoner had nothing to say in answer to the charge. Mr. Mansfield said it was a brutal and wanton assault, for which he would have to pay a fine of £5, or, in default, be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two months. The prisoner was locked up, in default.

A MONSTER.—At Worship-street, on Monday, George Blackall, twenty, was charged before Mr. Newton with having violently assaulted James Blackall, his father, and Mary Blackall, his mother. From the evidence it appeared that, although living with and at the expense of his parents, the prisoner had for some time past made them very unhappy by his dissolute habits. On Friday week he demanded some household furniture of his mother, saying that he was about to be married. She said that she would give him some bedding, but not before she knew that he was married. He afterwards threatened her, and next day, when she was in a shop, he passed by. As she came out he gave her a violent blow on the head, knocked her down, and, saying that he was determined to pay her out there and then, gave her several kicks, one on the right arm, injuring it most severely. Her husband, who was a short distance off at the time, heard her scream for assistance, and ran up to her. The prisoner then turned upon him, struck him in the eye, knocked him down, and kicked him in the arm with such severity that he had been unable to work since. The prosecutor and prosecutrix managed to get home, whither they were followed by the prisoner, who, on getting in, threw a jar at his mother. He afterwards broke five window-frames and several panes of glass. A constable was sent for, and the prisoner was given into custody. In answer to the magistrate, the prosecutor stated that on a previous occasion the prisoner was charged with assaulting his mother and breaking her ribs. Police-Constable Brown, 82 H, deposed to having taken the prisoner into custody. He asked to be allowed to speak to his parents, and when they came into the passage he attempted to strike his father. The constable prevented him. On the way to the station he repeatedly tried to get at his father, and said that he would be hung for the — yet. Mr. Newton, remarking that he would not waste words upon such a ruffian, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A SAD CASE.—Mary Ann Hayes, a blind girl, was charged, at Marylebone, on Wednesday, with attempting to commit suicide under the following circumstances. Robert Bull, a sergeant in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company, said he was in the coal-yard when he was startled by loud screams from the direction of the adjoining canal. He proceeded to the place, and there saw the prisoner trying to get over some rails. A young woman with her said she was going to throw herself into the canal. This female was holding her back by her clothes. The young woman alluded to said she was in the habit of leading the prisoner out for two or three hours a day. The mother of the prisoner said this girl took her laughter away for a long time together and without her permission. The prisoner said her mother did not wish her to leave the house, but it was at her (prisoner's) desire she was taken out a few hours every day. Mr. Mansfield inquired if the father of the prisoner was alive. The mother answered in the negative. He had been dead many years. The prisoner said her mother received three shillings a week from the parish for her, and Marquis Townshend was also allowing her something, and had promised to get her into some institution. Mr. Mansfield said he should like to hear what the prisoner's companion had to say about the matter. Margaret Mahony, the young person alluded to, said, in answer to questions, that the prisoner was out with her for a walk. As they neared the bridge in the Harrow-road the prisoner shook her hand and said, "Good-by." She had asked if she was near the bridge, and she told her she was not. The prisoner said she knew she was and felt along the wall till she came to the opening leading to the towing-path. As she was attempting to get over the railing she held her, and screamed for assistance. Prisoner said her mother had accused her most wrongfully of having misconducted herself. Mr. Mansfield inquired as to how long the prisoner had been blind. Prisoner said—"Two years next October. She went to bed one night with the full use of her sight; when she awoke next morning she was deprived of it." Mr. Mansfield remanded her, in order to see if anything could be done for her.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.—A charge affecting the character of the police was decided, on Tuesday, at Lambeth Police Court. George Lawrence, a police-constable, was charged with violation of duty in his office of constable by assaulting Mr. Joel Rowsell at the Crystal Palace. The assault was distinctly proved, and in defence an alibi was set up. The magistrate, at the conclusion of the case, remarked strongly upon the manner in which the charges had been met, by denying every statement on the part of the prosecution and calling upon others to support that view. He was convinced of the untruthfulness of the prisoner's statements, and, considering the charge against him proved, fined him £2.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—An unfortunate occurrence, which has been made the theme of much mystery, and about which there has been a good deal of sensational comment of late, has at last been explained. As long ago as June 28 a young woman named Elizabeth Warburton was found in an insensible condition on the Midland Railway at Cricklewood, near Hendon, having, as it was ascertained, either fallen or been pushed from the carriage in which she had been riding. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and for a long time she remained unconscious; even since regaining her senses she has not been in a condition to be questioned until Monday, when, in the presence of her parents and a police-officer, she made a statement to the following effect:—"That on the night in question she took a Ticket at Kentish Town station for Mill-hill, and was accompanied to a second-class carriage by her sister, to whom one of the railway officials remarked, 'I'll let you go down because I know you are not going by the train.' She states that she walked past several carriages, and, stopping at one, said, 'I'll get in here, because it is near the guard's van.' She did so, and remained in conversation with her sister until the train started. No other person was in the compartment with her. She remembers passing two stations—namely, Haverstock-hill and Finchley-road—and states that at neither of these stations did any other person enter the compartment. Shortly after leaving Finchley-road she

got up from her seat, leaned both arms on the door, and looked out at the open window. She felt the door shake, she says, and turned giddy. She thought she was falling on to the seat, but fell out of the carriage, beyond which she remembers nothing. In order to test the accuracy of her memory, questions were put regarding the articles she had in her possession at the time of her getting into the carriage, and to these her answers were perfectly satisfactory. All the property, with the exception of a small parcel containing handkerchiefs, stockings, &c., was found near the spot where she was discovered lying. She states most distinctly that she was not assaulted by any one, and that no one got into the carriage at any part of her journey. With regard to the bruises and other marks on her body, the medical gentlemen state that all of them might have been caused by a fall from a train going at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. The young woman is now so near convalescence that she will be able to be removed in a few days from the hospital. Her escape was an exceedingly narrow one. She was discovered by a lad in the employ of Mr. Shere, of Edgware, who, before getting assistance, removed her from the up goods line, upon which she had fallen, to the bank; and almost immediately afterwards a train passed over the spot. Miss Warburton is not a servant at Mill-hill, as has been stated, but a governess.

A SERIOUS CRIME!—At the Bromley Petty Sessions, on Monday last, Ellen Smith, a poor woman who got her living by charring and washing, living at Orpington, was charged with the unlawful possession of a faggot of sticks. Police-Constable 186 R, who produced a handful of sticks, said he met the prisoner, whilst off duty, going home with a bundle of sticks. She told him she had gathered them in the wood of Mr. Berens, one of the county justices of the Bromley division. Mr. F. A. Lewin: "What have you got to say to the charge? Prisoner: If you please, your Worship, I had no money to buy coal, and as I was passing through Mr. Berens's wood I gathered a few sticks to boil my kettle. There is a path through the wood, and I gathered the sticks by the side of the path. The Bench fined her 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. costs, or seven days' imprisonment. As she was leaving the dock, Mr. Edlmann expressed a hope that it would be a caution to her never to touch sticks in gentlemen's woods again.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

BANKRUPTS.—C. STANBRIDGE, Kiburn, commission agent C. FRANKSON, New Wandsworth. T. COOK, West Brompton, oiler—R. J. LEAR, Tavistock-court, Covent-garden, clover-monger—M. MUSKOVY, Hoxton, butcher—H. E. VOULKS, Kiburn-park-road, a tory-at-law—J. G. GULL, Farm-street, Berkeley-square, patent assessor—A. BUCK, Upper West-bourne-park, builder—W. ARKES, Belvoir, poultry—J. C. WOOD, Plumstead, shipbroker—D. PINDER, Southwark canal-river—R. THOMSON, Newington-causeway, grocer—E. P. C. THOMAS, Blackfriars-road—G. KILBY, Plumstead, machinist—S. CLARKE, Brighton, builder—H. PRALL, Hastings, tank-maker—G. W. FLEMING, Salisbury, tailor—H. GUY, Lower Norwood, carpenter—J. NAYLOR, Gooch, labourer—H. HODSON, Peterborough, postmaster—H. R. GRAHAM, Upper Holloway, baker—H. B. INGRAM, Portland-terrace, agent's Park, dissenting minister—E. SHARRETT, Doctor's Commons, licensed victualler—J. H. SMITH, Limehouse, coal porter—W. THOMAS, Northampton, innkeeper—A. BASTON, Gray's-inn-road, watchman—C. F. DEBENHAM, Upper Marlborough, linen-draper—T. H. MARELL, Colchester, attorney—B. SMITH, Enfield, carpenter—G. T. COLLINGBOURNE, Solihull, chesamonger—J. AVERY, Islington, ivory-turner—S. SMITH, Chalk-farm-road, hairdresser—C. CAHAGAN, Slough, farmer—J. NOBLE, Notting-hill-green road, cabinet-maker—G. PETLEY, Holloway, general-shop-keeper—J. CRACKNALL, Leytonstone, master mariner—G. MENGEIS, City-road, carver and gilder—A. TAYLOR, Herne Bay, miller—G. ATKINS, Great Yarmouth—R. G. GARDNER, Wornley, bookshop-keeper—B. COSTER, Birmingham, dealer in timber—P. A. FETHOCHING, Watford-road—G. J. SANDERSON, Woolwich, baker—J. KING, Thornton-leath, Surrey, carman—J. TOMLIN, Berners-street, cord-dealer—R. BULLMER, Nottingham, silk and cotton dyer—S. DUNN, Nottingham, silk merchant—G. BRIDGER, Nottingham, lace commission agent—G. KIRKLAND, Derby, baker—G. J. JACKSON, Dover—J. GAUKROGGER, Huddersfield, cotton yarn agent—W. BLAND, Addingham, farmer—W. HOLE, Whitlington, grocer—J. J. SHUBSOLK, Sheffield, accountant—J. PILLING, Haslingden, Greater, cotton-spinner—E. WILLIAMS, Canary-wharf, sailmaker—W. TURNER, Rochdale, woollen-corder—J. WORTH, Rochdale, cardmaker—D. FIRTH, Rochdale, greengrocer—J. F. SIMPSON, Gorton, cutter—W. E. TAYLOR, Enfield Mills, cotton-spinner—W. ROBINSON, Abchurch, brewer—A. PAXTON, Gatehead, cabinet-maker—W. GUYMER, jun., North Shields, hardwareman—R. WOOD, Newcastle-on-Tyne, schoolmaster—T. WALLER, Portlancie, Cumberland, commercial traveller—J. WEAVER, Sutton Coldfield, grower—J. NOOK, Broseley, iron and steel dealer—J. TELLING, Swindon, blacksmith—S. LAMBOURN, Appletton, retailer of beer—H. HALSTAD, Huddersfield—S. KEYSOLDS, King-windford, miller—J. SMITH, Bentley-with-Arkey, wheelwright—J. HUMPHREYS, Wrexham, wine-merch—P. FUMBER, Dock, blacksmith—J. M. KEE, Gloucester, beerhouse-keeper—T. W. WILES, Alder, in order to see if anything could be done for her.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

BANKRUPTS.—J. DILLIMORE, Waltham—W. PARSONS, Chelsea, pianer—J. HAND, Shropshire, bookshop-keeper—J. A. VICE, Rochester—T. H. THADGOLD, Steppes, newsagent—J. DAVIS, St. John's-wood, clerk—CH. PEE, Battersea—W. EDWARDS, Mile-end, coal proprietor—H. ALDRED, West Ham, contractor—W. E. RENDLE, Teddington—G. HETTERLEY, Chatham-baker—F. CHADWICK, Epsom, surveyor—M. GROSSER, Kensington-lane, coal proprietor—N. CAUDLEIGH, Clerkenwell, tea-dealer—J. LEMAN, Finsbury, tailor—E. LINCKER, Tower Royal, Cannon-street, Bohemian glass importer—H. OUNOBBE, St. John's-wood, job master—P. PENTECOST, Euston-road, machine-maker—E. KUCER, Stockton-on-Tees, innkeeper—C. ROUSE, Hampton, clerk—W. W. PAGE, Islington, house agent—G. RUGG, Hackney—C. H. BECKWITH, Cheshamford, linen-draper—G. F. HEDGER, Tottenham, wine and spirit merchant—J. WRIGHT, Daventry, wheelwright—H. J. HAMILTON, Clapham, clerk—J. and J. L. HAZARD, Islington-green printers—J. FIRMAN, Peckham—E. DAVIS, St. Luke's, blacksmith—K. ELLIS, Euston-road, shoe manufacturer—E. OLDAN, Bilton, tobacconist—J. VAN DIEPENHEIM, Chelsea—W. T. RODEN, Birmingham, artist—J. M. GREGG, junior, Navenby, coal merchant—J. HUDDARD, Newport, Monmouthshire, shipbuilder—E. HANDEL, Huddersfield silk merchant—G. N. BADGE, Cardiff, doctor of medicine—K. DIMELOW, Huddersfield, cork manufacturer—J. STEARS and W. STOKES, Huddersfield, slate—S. GALE, Bradford, licensed victualler—P. NELSON, Epsom, coal merchant—J. W. CADE, Macclesfield, brewer—J. R. GLOVER, Liverpool, foreman tailor—J. G. OSBORNE, Birkenhead, draper—S. SHORE, Healey, woollen-corder—W. GILES, Chorlton-on-Medlock, lithographic printer—H. COATES, Myland, painter—R. W. AILE, Sheffield, machine-store dealer—J. W. C. COOK, Southwark, builder—H. MOORE, Southwark, builder—J. COLLIER, Stowe—J. M. KEE, Gloucester, grocer—J. THOMAS, jun., Tynmawr-ueh, measure agent—D. RUTHER, Aberystwyth, police-constable—G. W. BAILEY, Hyde, artist—C. HALL, Far Cotton, baker—J. KNIGHT, Whiston, labourer—W. VINE, Hartland, butcher—J. JONES, Llandudno, innkeeper—J. COX, Cradley Heath, butcher—F. VICKERY, Barwick, innkeeper—W. IRVING, Carlisle, tin-smith—H. N. HARTFORD, Longright, photographic artist—W. H. P. STUBBS, Eastington, painter—W. VINE, Hartland, butcher—J. HAY, jun., Barden Moor, beerhouse manager—G. A. ROSE, Eya, coach-and-horse—H. DIBBY, Springfield, fishmonger—J. NAYLOR, East Newick, beerhouse-keeper—J. CARLEY, Margate—J. C. LEAVES, Gillingham, labourer.

SOUTH SEQUASSATIONS.—J. BEAUCHUP, West Mains, farmer—W. BOYD, Dumbarton, grocer—WALKER, HAMILTON, and CO., commission merchants.



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